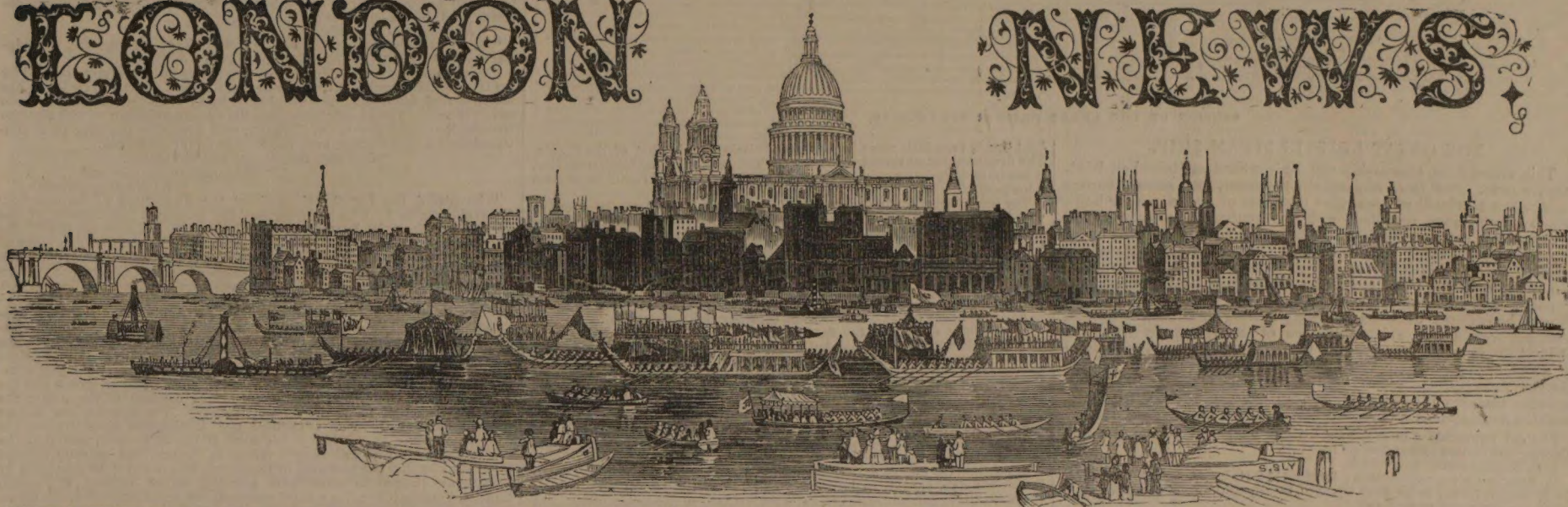


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 63.—Vol. III.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DERBY AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Amid the conflicts of party and the strife of political commotion—Welsh riots, Irish turmoil, and English distress—it is refreshing to find the refining spirit of civilization devoting some of its energies to the fairer arts of peace; and it is pleasant to know that an industrial pursuit of improvement, in some of the best and noblest sources of a country's prosperity, is ardently followed by a large, influential, and active body of the community, without reference to the bias of political opinion or the disturbing influences of party war. Commerce is a fluctuating creature, who doubtless best prospers in the lap of social quiet, and amid the repose of nations; but who will, nevertheless, in the heart of dire convulsions and revolutions, often spread her vigorous wings and thrive; but to Art and Science is required a milder atmosphere, and Agriculture is essentially the child—and one of the most beautiful children—of Peace. About the pursuit of agriculture then there can be but one opinion, that which confesses its golden advantages, recognises its national importance, perceives its healthfulness and beauty, and bends to it as to a spirit which weds the poetry of nature to the wisdom and intelligence of man under the canopy of heaven, and upon the altar of a treasure-yielding earth. We repeat, then, that it pleases and refreshes the eye and heart of Philosophy to find it, like its oak emblem, growing and flourishing even in the midst of storm—not crushed by the winds of party, nor lost in a wild chaos of politics, but wearing a fair and flowering presence among us, an exterior of gracefulness and plenty, the pride of many, the admired of all, and encircled by fostering and trusting friends. And that such is unquestionably the position of agriculture in this country, such anniversaries as that which we this week celebrate indubitably prove. We know that it has its drawbacks and depressions; that it sometimes shrinks alarmed at the strides of science, and before the advances of manufacturing pride; that it views timidly the encroachments of the earth-produce of other lands; and that, like the rest of creation, it can sometimes wake murmurs of disappoint-

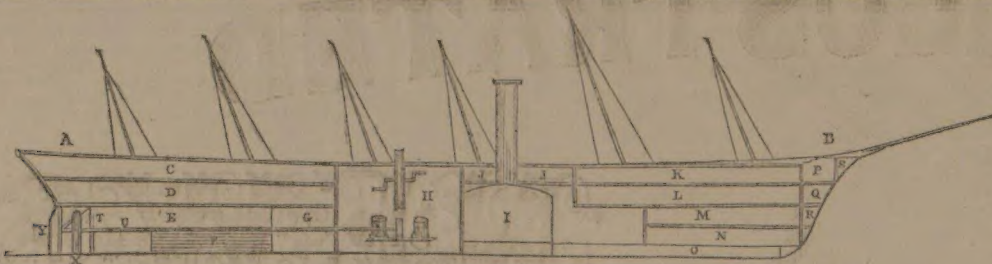
ment, and set up grievances and wrongs: but take it for all and all, it is still of giant prowess, and one of the most stalwart arms of the might and majesty of our glorious native land. Yes, the Agriculture of England is a thing of which to speak in glowing terms of pride. It is all upon our country's soil—within our country's heart—part of her vital essence—and one of the best elements of her prosperity in peace and her renown in war. Beautiful crops, noble animals, and men and women the flower of the world, have been all its produce; and in the hour of need and refreshment it has presented us alternately with the flask of Bacchus, the horn of Ceres, and the sword of Mars.

There are few annual celebrations, therefore, which give us more true and untainted gratification than those great agricultural meetings which discard political warfare and are assembled only for the common good—which must be founded in motives of purity, and will not admit strife—which combine something like a Christianizing feeling of active brotherhood in a very noble work with a healthy manliness of thought and purpose in unison with the whole hearty spirit of our national character. The men who assemble at these *fêtes* want no "wars or rumours of wars." The agitation of repeal in Ireland—the disturbed spirit of Parliament at home—none, in fact, of the turmoil-topics which stir the frame of general society have any communion with their great though innocent design—that design the cultivation of the resources of nature, and the improvement of the implements of peace. Yet there are men of all parties among them—men of active thought, decided predilections—good political champions of every class and creed; but they are wise enough to think it sound patriotism on such celebrations to banish all questions of controversy, even those which most affect the pocket interests of agriculturists, although not, perhaps, the vital principle of the improvement of agriculture itself. Thus while the Royal Agricultural Society of England congregates its members, the mission of civilization is performed in harmony, and such men as the Earls of Hardwicke or Spencer, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Stanhope set to the farmers and country gentlemen of England the example which they are as proud to imitate as glad to praise. What a splendid and happy and useful subject to contemplate is the meeting of such an array of hearty, healthy agricultural enthusiasts as that at Derby—one of the finest spots that all the country could have afforded for such a display. Derby

itself is beautiful and picturesque, but there are local features beside which add greatly to the interest of many stages of the grand exhibition which is hardly yet gone by. Its magnificent railway station (one of the most magnificent in the world) turned into a sort of fair of men and cattle—a sight as gay as varied and busy; train after train bringing endless specimens of agricultural pride or promise—specimens of the English nobleman, the English farmer, the English yeoman, none better, or honester, or more glorious in the world; specimens of the English bull, cow, horse, ox, pig, with "white fleecy wonders in the shape of sheep;" specimens of dead stock, all that science and invention have done with wood, and steel, and iron, all that machinery has added to the store of husbandry; specimens, too, of the dry grain and the living fruits, and flowers, and vegetables, the thriving produce of the soil; in a word, a heterogeneous blending of picturesque materials, landed and grouped at the giant terminus, until gradually distributed and despatched for the head-quarters of the show. All this was a picture fraught with interest, and a worthy preliminary to the more formal displays. Then for the magic doings at town-halls, and ploughing fields; then for arboretum and pavilion; then for banquets and feasts of reason, with some substantial condiments beside, and flowings of soul, with a little wine moreover, in the jolly spirit of old English joviality, the enjoyment with which comfortable John Bull is wont to crown public business in all departments of the state. Depend upon it there is a combination of exhilarating influences brought to bear upon all the company which one of England's counties that week assembles from the other forty; and that there are few spectacles at once more cheering and imposing, more good and grand than those which are presented at the anniversaries of the Agricultural Association. Best of all can we afford to encourage them when we know that their animation is driven to a virtuous end; that their sparkling triumphs are truly the triumphs of peace—born to no sorrow, tinged with no shame, made melancholy by no reproaches or regrets. Their rejoicings are in the advancement of human intelligence in gathering and perfecting the gifts of God; in the increase of the bounty of Heaven through the fertility of the earth; in improving the means of labour and the stock of food; in teaching science as it were to dig with a golden spade; in a word, in the movement of new springs of power, and health, and excellence; and fresh means of adding to the wealth of a mighty nation, and the happiness of its human race.



THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP, TO BE LAUNCHED AT BRISTOL NEXT WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. (For description, see next page.)

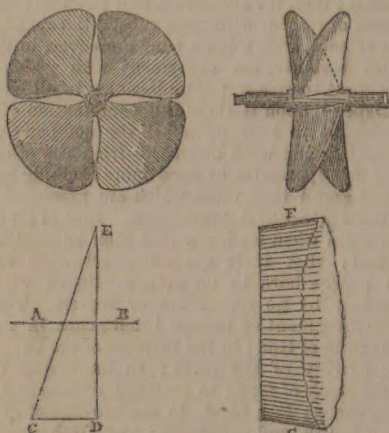


SECTION OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

This stupendous steam-ship will be launched at Bristol on Wednesday next. She is of unparalleled vastness, her actual tonnage being some hundreds of tons more than that of any ship ever built, which circumstance, conjoined with her peculiarities of material and construction, must render her completion an important event in the records of engineering and mechanical skill. We shall, therefore, proceed to describe this "mammoth" vessel as much in detail as our space will allow; and the reader who is anxious to estimate the importance of this new achievement in science will do well to make himself acquainted with the following leading constructive details, abridged from a very able description of the vessel, by Mr. J. R. Hill, C.E., in the "Year-book of Facts" for 1843, to the publisher of which useful work our acknowledgments are due for the loan of the accompanying explanatory outline engravings. We shall merely premise that the Great Britain is iron-built, and fitted with Mr. Smith's Archimedean screw-propeller instead of paddle-wheels:—

- The cut represents a longitudinal vertical section of the entire vessel, showing the various compartments:—
- A. B. Surface line of upper deck.
 - C. Principal promenade saloon; length 110 feet, by 48 feet at the widest part; height, 7 feet; to be fitted up with twenty-four single berths on each side: two staircases at each end.
 - D. D. First-class saloon, or dining-room: length, 100 feet; greatest width, 50 feet (which is about equal to the widest part of the Victory, celebrated in former days); height, 8 feet; stairs at each end.
 - E. The cargo deck, 65 feet long, by 9 feet high, running narrow towards the stern.
 - F. Is an iron fresh water tank, 18 feet wide towards midships, 7 towards stern (taking the form of the vessel); length, 40 feet; height, 6 feet.
 - G. A room 24 feet long, 15 feet high, by the width of the vessel; probably a coal store, and for engineers.
 - H. Elevation of engines.
 - I. Ditto of boiler.
 - J. J. Iron deck over boiler, for cooking apparatus.
 - K. Fore, or second-class saloon, 84 feet long, 7 feet 9 inches high.
 - L. Lower fore saloon, length and height as above; 40 bed-places on each side of these saloons.
 - M and N. Iron-floored cargo decks.
 - O. Air-chamber from boiler to fore bulk-head, of the shape of the ship, about 4 feet high.
 - P. Officers' berths, &c.
 - Q. Sailors' mess-room.
 - R. Sailors' berths; 7, small water-tank.
 - S. Water-closets.
 - T. Ship's stern-post, through which the screw passes, and to which the side-plates are riveted.
 - U. Shaft from engines to screw.
 - V. Diagonal stay from the ship's side to the stern-post.
 - W. Side view of screw stern-post, in which the end of the screw spindle revolves.
 - X. Keel under the screw, uniting the stern-post to the vessel.
 - Y. Hollow rudder foot, and of such a thickness as to receive the stern-post, which forms its pivot.



SCREW OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The dimensions of the principal parts are as follow:—

	ft. in.
Boiler (square on plan), about	33 0
Twenty-four fires (12 fore and 12 aft)	
Total surface of fire-bar (feet superficial)	288 0
Chimney (diameter)	8 0
Height of ditto, about	45 0
Diameter of four cylinders	7 4
Stroke of piston	6 0
Diameter of two air-pumps	3 9
Two condensers (wrought-iron, 2 inch thick), length	12 0
Length of main wrought-iron shaft	15 9
Screw stern-post, 20 inches across the centre; rudder, 6 feet 6 inches wide at bottom.	
Height for screw, about	15 0
Length of keel	289 0
Ditto from figure-head to taffrail	320 0
Beam	51 0
Total depth from under side of the upper deck to the keel	31 4
Draught of water when loaded	16 0
Tonnage per old measurement, about 3500 tons.	
Displacement of water when drawing 16 feet, about 3000 tons.	

The plates of the keel are from 2 inch thick in the middle to 1 inch at the ends; and all the plates under water are from 5-8ths to 1 inch at the top, except the upper plate, which is 5-8ths. She is clench-built, and double riveted throughout. Towards the extremities, and quite aloft, the thicknesses are reduced gradually to 7-16ths.

The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½, by half inch thick at the bottom of the vessel, and 7-16ths thick at the top. The boiler platform is of plate-iron, supported upon ten iron keelsons, of which the centre ones are 3 feet 3 inches deep. These keelsons are formed like the floorings, of iron plates placed on edge. The hull is divided into five distinct compartments, by means of substantial water-tight iron bulkheads. The decks, which are of wood, consist of the cargo deck, two cabin decks, and the upper deck.

From the keel being mentioned as above, it would probably be inferred by most readers that it has an external projecting keel, similar to a timber-built ship, but such is not the case. The only external projection along the midships is the edges of the central plate, which lies horizontally, and to each edge of which the first rows of plates, forming the hull, are riveted. The ends of the central keel-plates are formed into long scarf joints and well riveted, and the first two or three longitudinal rows of plates have their lips, or external projecting edges pointing upwards, or clench-built inverted, and above this the edges are downwards, in the ordinary manner, both of which methods appear to be based on scientific reasons.

At the engine room, for the purpose of giving greater strength than appears was originally intended, there are nine new additional intermediate double ribs introduced, and sixteen additional reverse ribs riveted to the original framing. She is not double riveted throughout, but in the longitudinal lap only.

Steam power of engines	1000 horses.
Stowage for coals	1100 tons.
Will accommodate	350 passengers.
Dining accommodation for	380 ditto.
Crew will consist of	130 persons.

There are to be six masts, on which will, it is said, be spread 1700 square yards of canvass when all set, which is only about 9-10ths of that of a 46 gun frigate; while the length of the upper deck of the Great Britain is about 2 1-7th times, and deck surface 2½ times as much as the above-named frigate, though probably the area of the midship transverse section at the

load line is very little more in the Great Britain than in that of the frigate. The displacement of the frigate fitted and fully equipped for foreign service, is not quite half that given of the Great Britain, which is rather more than a loaded 74.

The mould-lines of the Great Britain, and of her general construction, as well as the minutiae and details of minor parts, appeared to be in beautiful proportions and harmony; and considering the materials used in construction, having to provide capacity and strength for powerful engines, and a form the most suitable for stern propulsion, as also to attain great speed, and other consequent circumstances, the symmetry and gracefulness reflect the greatest credit on the nautical draughtsman for having given the lines of construction for an elegant piece of marine architecture as can be found in any part of the globe. At the same time Mr. Hill does not consider that this eulogium applies to the flatness of the sides from the engines for a considerable distance upwards, but thinks it probable that such a departure from a more graceful curve may have been decided on from an idea that the flatness (which appears a defect) may be the more efficacious in preventing rolling in a heavy sea, provided the centre of gravity of the whole mass, when equipped for a voyage, should be found to be in a favourable position. The entrance from the "fore foot" upwards is very fine, and calculated to displace the water easily, and the "run" very thin. The whole of the materials and workmanship, both of ship and machinery, appear to be of the first order.

The advocated dogma of "cod's-head and mackerel tail" of former days in ship building appears to be passed away. Certainly nothing remains of the cod's-head, and but little of the mackerel tail, in the Great Britain. A fulness in the midships, for the peculiar construction of engine, was necessary; from this to the extreme point of the bows seems admirably adapted for cutting the waves and going easily through the water, and probably approaches as near the figure of "least resistance" as possible, while, at the same time, a consideration of the vertical sections forward will show that there is little to be apprehended of its being a "wet ship." The bulk of displacement being greatest about the centre of gravity of the vessel, there will necessarily be much less disturbance by the waves, and a shorter voyage thereby to New York than by the "full bow," though in the same track.

The beams or joists for the support of the several decks, are bars of apparently 3-inch angle iron, with a joist bar of 5 x 4 inches riveted on the side—distance generally of the joists from 2 feet 4 inches to 3 feet. The deck planks are fastened to the angle iron by screws from below. To provide against the possibility of the entire structure springing or bending horizontally, there is placed between the angle iron bars and deck planks a series of diagonal flat tension bars, forming a continuous horizontal truss from end to end in each principal deck, riveted to the angle irons at the crossings and at the ends.

The Machinery.—The boiler presents a great quantity of surface to the action of the fire and heated air, and appears amply strong for condensing engines.

The Engines approach the patent plan of Sir Mark Brunel, at least in the position of the cylinders, except that instead of the cylinders making a right angle, or 90 degrees with each other, they stand at an angle of 60 degrees, or thereabouts.

The most extraordinary part of the whole machinery, and more particularly deserving notice than any other, is the wrought iron main shaft, made at the Mersey Iron Works, Liverpool. The whole of the work appears extremely well executed, the details to have been considered with great care and judgment, and the proportions, with some exceptions, are well maintained. When finished, and set to work, Mr. Hill has no doubt they will prove good engines.

And "last, though not least," but by far the greatest, comes the screw. In order that a vessel may be propelled ten miles an hour by the screw, it is found that the progressive velocity of the screw must be twelve miles an hour, or one-fifth forward faster than the vessel; and supposing such to be correct, or thereabouts, and that the screw makes 80 revolutions per minute, the pitch of the screw (or, perhaps, the base of the inclined plane will be an expression as well suited) must be $\frac{5280 \times 12}{60 \times 80} = 13$ feet 2 inches, whether it

be a complete one entire thread, similar to the first Archimedes, two half-threads, similar to the present Archimedes (which is 6 feet diameter by 5 feet long each), or similar to the Great Britain model, and shown in figs. 1 and 2, still it but slightly affects the present inquiry. Allowing the diameter of the Great Britain screw to be 15 feet, the diameter of the circle of effect would be about 12 feet 6 inches, or 39 feet 6 inches circumference; therefore the mechanical constructions, if developed to a straight wedge, would be represented by A B, fig. 3, line of axis; C D, distance passed over by one revolution (13 feet 2 inches); D E, circumference of circle of total effect; and C E, acting face of the screw. The amount of resistance caused by the friction or adhesion of the water on the face of the screw will very much depend on the smoothness of the surface; or, probably, a thin disc of water will be carried round with the screw, and the friction take place amongst the particles of water at some slight distance from the face. F G, fig. 4, shows the divergent lines of the cone of motion communicated to the water; and, if the above premises be correct, it appears to promise a greater effect than has generally been expected, inasmuch as the direction of impact of the screw does not make so great an angle from the line of the axis.

The Great Britain has been constructed in a dock excavation. The bottom of this dock is twelve feet below the surface of the water in the harbour, and, as her bottom stands a working height above the bottom of the dock, it is purposed to pump water to a higher level than the harbour, so as to remove the supports and allow her to drop and to be floated out.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, it does appear that if by the use of an equal weight of fuel the "duty" performance of the screw be nearly equal to that of the paddle-wheel, and that the whole of the machinery be so constructed as to be lasting, and not unpleasant to passengers, it has the merit of being free from some serious inconveniences of the paddle-wheel, such as great topheaviness, opposition of the paddle-boxes to the wind, &c., and possesses these advantages besides, namely, that strength in the upper part of the ship is not required to support machinery, and that the deck is clear—a great comfort to passengers, and of great convenience in management of sails and working the ship.

It is the intention of the directors to use wire standing rigging, which appears admirably adapted for the purpose from its being less in size, and therefore presenting less surface when under "bare poles," from its being lighter than rope, strength for strength, from its greater durability; for if oxidation be prevented there seems no limit to it, and from its maintaining nearly a permanent length, and not requiring frequent "setting up," as is the case with rope; and probably it is more particularly applicable to iron vessels than wooden ones, from the rigidity of the former not requiring the elasticity that may be serviceable in the latter.

We should add, that Mr. Hill's entire description of this steam leviathan fills a whole sheet of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, No. 995.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 11.—Read the French telegraphic despatches! Believe French reports, and the cause of Espartero is lost: the road by Gibraltar to England is the only one left open to him. That Espartero is in a desperate condition is positive, that the insurgents, backed by foreign intrigue, may succeed is more than probable, and yet Espartero is in a position to keep his ground, and with energy and activity restore peace and tranquillity to unhappy Spain. Compare Spain in 1834 with 1843, and it will be found that my expectations are well founded. Don Carlos entered the Basque provinces in 1834, and put himself at the head of not more than 500 mountaineers, badly armed, without cavalry, artillery, or ammunition, and having every town and fortress in Spain in the possession of his enemy; and yet Don Carlos without money, and having against him the quadruple alliance, stood his ground for nearly seven years, marched through the whole of Spain to the very gates of Madrid, and had it not been for the treachery of Maroto and his friends might have succeeded. Espartero is at the head of a considerable force, he has with him 5000 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. Zurbarán and Seoane have 22 battalions of infantry, 1000 cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery. General Van Halen commands at least 6000 regular troops. Cadiz, Ferrol, Vigo, Saragossa, Saint Sebastian, Morella, Lerida, Puycedra, Seo d'Urgel, and numerous other fortresses and cities of consequence remain faithful to the constitution. Espartero has Madrid, the seat of Government, with him, and ought to have the protection of all the contracting parties to the quadruple alliance. Ought not, then, Espartero to be able to stand his ground and ultimately to succeed? Don Carlos, supported only by the people, having a regular, well organized and disciplined army against him, kept his powerful and numerous enemies in respect. Espartero ought to do the same: his position is far more advantageous. The majority of the nation are averse to the insurgents, and although the insurgents have succeeded in seducing a great part of the army, the soldiers are in a state of discipline difficult to describe; in short, completely disorganized; they no longer obey their commanders, ill-treat the people, and rob and pillage in

every direction. Let Espartero have but fair play—let his opponents be Spanish insurgents, and not foreign intriguers, and he must ultimately succeed; but if France is permitted to aid the insurrection with impunity, Espartero must fly, Spain be delivered to anarchy and confusion, and the just influence of England destroyed for ever.

France does interfere, and that in a manner the most public. I noticed in my last the passage through France and across the Pyrenees of the chiefs of the insurrection, with passports signed by French authorities, without the visa of the Spanish Consul. I will now give you a copy of a bulletin published in Barcelona: it will be seen by what means the people are deceived, and the insurrection made to prosper:—

"ARMY OF CATALONIA!
The Commandant-General of the 3rd Division informs the Captain-General of this district, under yesterday's date, as follows:—

"I have the honour to communicate to you news which I have received by the telegraph of Perpignan! and other such means. General Van Halen has been deserted, his troops have abandoned him! Pampluna and its citadel have declared. I have also learnt that the ancient governor of that city, the General Reish and the son of Zurbarán, who kept this province in a continual state of uneasiness, have left Perpignan for Saragossa.

"God save the country and the Queen.
The Commandant-General,
"NARCISO ARNETTER."

Who placed the French telegraph at the disposition of the insurgent General Arnetter? Who promulgated the *véridique* intelligence of the *déroute* of Van Halen? In truth may it be said, "This is too bad!" By what road are money and ammunition sent into Catalonia? The valley of Aran—territory as much French and Spanish! The valley of Aran which the French telegraph informed us had declared against Espartero! Where were stationed the small fleet of trincaduras who deserted the Regent and joined the insurgents? At Passages, on the frontiers of France! Everywhere evident proof of French interference! Again, has the French telegraph—promulgated during the Carlist war for promulgating false intelligence—given a single piece of news favourable to the Regent? No mention is made of several battalions having returned to their duty. Does it notice the marauding conduct of the deserters? No! Does it give the just complaints of the ill-treated inhabitants? No! The French telegraph and the Ministerial and Opposition press applaud the conduct of the insurgents with a satisfaction bordering on partisanship. The *Journal des Débats* informs us that Generals O'Donnell and Urbistondo have crossed the frontier, to place themselves at the head of the movement, and that the son of Zurbarán, who had sought refuge in France, had secretly entered Catalonia: so that the partisans of Espartero, who ought to be protected by France, are obliged to enter Spain secretly, whilst Narvaez, O'Donnell, Concha, Pezuela (Christina's chief conspirators), and Urbistondo, the friend of Maroto and traitor to Don Carlos, are not only permitted to cross the frontier with protection and publicity, but it is declared that they intend putting themselves at the head of the movement.

I repeat, although I do not wish it for a moment to be supposed that I do not consider the situation of Espartero as most desperate, that neither the French telegraph nor French press gives the news impartially. The following letter, which I received yesterday from the frontiers, will be found interesting; it is written by a French gentleman, well informed, and his information may be relied on:—

"BAYONNE, July 7, 1843.—We have again become the centre of intrigues and conspiracies; we have political clubs, and couriers and secret agents daily crossing the frontiers. Truly Spaniards are curious beings; their *sang froid* is astonishing. On the Place d'Armes, and under the arcades, may be daily seen the first noblemen of Spain, smoking their cigaritos, and, with the greatest calmness, listening to news seriously compromising their fortunes and their positions. They believe, or pretend to believe, that Espartero will yet triumph. I much doubt it. I consider the actual position of Spain as excessively critical. Society is shaken to its very centre; anarchy and confusion are in full power. A disorganized body of armed men have been let loose on the public; they are the sovereign masters in every town and village, and who can arrest their devastating career? Should the insurgents succeed, will they be able to restore the army to a state of discipline? Will the sergeants and corporals, the chiefs of the military revolt, be content to remain in a subaltern rank? Will they not demand epaulettes, and will they not, at each moment, threaten the Government with a military insurrection? And the men, will they consent to remain for months without pay as they have hitherto done? No; they now feel their strength, and will use it on all occasions! It is true, and this is against Espartero, that he was the first to use the army as a political body; this argument is now made use of by his opponents. Lately a Spanish officer met near to Burgos General Castañeda flying from that city; 'What is the matter?' observed the officer, 'I see persons of distinction abandoning Burgos.' 'Oh,' said the general, 'it is only the fruit of the season.' 'General,' replied the officer, 'permit me to say that you are only gathering the fruit you have planted.'

Already have great dissensions arose amongst the chiefs of the insurrection. Prim will not acknowledge the authority of Narvaez, Concha, or O'Donnell, and I feel certain that one of the strongest arms in favour of Espartero will be the jealousies of his opponents.

"Santander, after three days of disorder, has declared itself against the Regent; that is, the troops and a small portion of ultra liberals. The men demand all their back pay, and the poor Junta is obliged to find the money. Bilbao has followed the movement; all the authorities retired. The provincial deputations, who were escorted by a body of Celadores, were literally stripped by those sent to protect them. The garrisons of Irun, Fontarabia, Oyarzun, and Valcarlos have declared in favour of the movement. Throughout the Basque provinces the people are opposed to the insurrection.

General Ayerbe, Commandant-General of Navarre, crossed the frontiers into France on the 25th at Saint Jean Pied-de-Port.

"I will write to you from time to time, and keep you well informed with all that passes in the Basque provinces.

"I forgot to mention that my last letters from Madrid stated that the National Juntas and majority of the population were determined on supporting Espartero to the last moment."

The news given last night by the telegraph is very important. Badajoz, with a garrison of 3000 men, and Jaen, have declared against the Regent. The loss of Badajoz, the strongest fortress in Spain, is most serious. The same telegraph, after stating that General Enna had been obliged to abandon the blockade of Tuerle, adds, that two battalions and a squadron of cavalry had gone over to Narvaez. This part of the telegraphic news ought to be put in quarantine. Espartero was still at Alcabete on the 5th.

The Spanish question is the only one which seems seriously to occupy the attention of M. Guizot. After seven months and a half of hard labour the Chamber of Deputies has closed its labours. The Chamber will, however, not be dissolved until the end of July, to give the peers time to pass all the bills. Last night, at five o'clock, the Chapel Saint Ferdinand, at Sablonville, received its first consecration by the pious visit of the Duchess of Orleans. This morning it was inaugurated by the Archbishop of Paris, in the presence of all the Royal Family now in France.

The Duke d'Aumale, whose age is 21 years and 6 months, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Napoleon was 26 years of age when he held that rank in the army. Horace Vernet, the celebrated historical painter, has received orders to paint the taking of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader by the Duke d'Aumale. It is to occupy the whole or one side of the wall of the Algerian Gallery at Versailles.

Amongst the works of sculpture sent by the French pensioner from Rome are two fine statues in white marble; one representing a Roman warrior, the other a warrior defending himself. They will, in all probability, be publicly exhibited in the month of September. Asim Bey, first secretary to the Viceroy of Egypt, has reached Paris from London; he is in constant communication with M. Guizot.

For a few days we had very sultry weather, so much so that the bitumen in some parts of the Boulevard was a complete swamp; we have now heavy rains and very cold.

Last week two ladies of respectability fought a duel at Uzerche; after firing two shots one of the ladies was seriously wounded. A love affair was the cause of the quarrel.

There are in France 25,000 deaf and dumb, that is, about 300 for each department; the greater portion of these afflicted beings are left in complete ignorance.

The races of St. Lô take place on the 21st and 23rd of July.

It may be useful to make public that, by a decision of the Cour Royale of Paris, a stranger, divorced according to the laws of his country, cannot be married in France.

It is expected that the Princess Clementine and her illustrious husband will reach London on the 15th of July.

Donizetti is expected in Paris on the 20th. Immediately on his arrival will be brought out his last new opera, "Don Sebastian." The indefatigable Auber is writing a new opera for next winter, the poem by Scribe. Adam's new opera will be presented in the month of January next year. Tamburini is not engaged for the Italian Opera at Marseilles: his terms were too high.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on that truly talented singer, Eugénie Tadolini, the title of "Songstress of the Imperial Chamber." A new opera, called "Les Mosaïstes," by Celestin Reais, has been well received at Turin. The 30th of June Rossini's "Stabat" was produced at Genoa by 110 instrumental performers and 130 vocalists. Much notice is taken of a celebrated pianist, named Pamboni, who has created a great sensation in Italy. Madame Anna Bishop has been well received in Naples in the second act in Piccini's opera of "La Fidanza Corsica." A new opera has been brought out at Rome, called "Il Follieto," by Cappola: it was most enthusiastically received.

The ballet of "La Peri" will be represented at Paris on Wednesday next. Martinez de la Rosa has been elected President of the Historical Institution of Paris. On the day of his installation he delivered a most interesting speech on civilization.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the ship John Line accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 6th May. These advise us of the capture off Quellenain, by her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, of the Brazilian slaver Progresso, having on board 440 negroes.

Another interesting item of news conveyed in the papers is the declaration of the governor that Port Natal is to be erected into a separate British

colony, no slavery aggressions on the natives, or distinctions of creed or colour, being permitted. Colonel Cloete's amnesty is approved, and he is appointed the commissioner to arrange the land claims, &c. Mr. Wright, the able missionary to the Griquas, had died of putrid fever, universally regretted.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid to the 3rd inst. explain the refusal of the authorities of the Regent to allow the opposition journals to be sent to the provinces and abroad through the post-office. The opposition press had for several days teemed with abuse of the Regent, and with false reports of the proceedings and intentions of the Government; but as they had produced little effect, it was thought prudent, after much discussion between the Ministers who are now in Madrid, and the Political Chief, to abstain from any coercive proceedings not sanctioned by the law. At length, however, the opposition journals having all stated that a report was current of an intention of carrying off the young Queen, to hold her as a sort of hostage whilst Espartero should be stipulating terms with the Junta of Catalonia, and this announcement having excited a great sensation in the public mind generally, and particularly amongst the National Guards, the Political Chief of Madrid sent for the editors of the journals which had mentioned this report, and called upon them to declare its origin. When he could no longer doubt, from their answers, that the report had been invented as well as propagated by them, he stated in polite but positive terms, that he could no longer allow the post to be made the channel of such calumnies, and that under the peculiar circumstances of the case he felt himself authorised, as the guardian of public order, which was menaced by the licentiousness of the journals, to give instructions to that effect.

The Barcelona journals continue to publish accounts of defections from the army of Zurbano, and of the dispersion of that of Van Halen; but we already know from the accounts published by the *Débat*, which cannot be suspected of any desire to publish news favourable to the Regent, that the desertions from Zurbano had not been numerous, and that Van Halen was still at the head of 4000 men. Another important fact mentioned by the *Débat* is, that the insurgents have not ventured to attack Zurbano, in consequence of his great superiority in cavalry. It is stated that great discord already exists amongst the insurgent chiefs, and that there is much irritation against the provisional government on account of its urgent demands for money from the inhabitants. We have no doubt of the truth of what is said as to the differences between the leaders of the movement; for the *Constitucional* of Barcelona has felt it necessary to recommend union until the common object of all parties—the downfall of Espartero—shall be accomplished. It will then be time, says the *Constitucional*, to dispute about the possession of power. In other words, the downfall of the Regent will be the signal of a long and dreadful struggle between the different factions who have coalesced against him.

SEEK OF MONTE VIDEO.—By an arrival from the River Plate, at Liverpool, we have received Monte Video journals to the 16th of April. On the 6th of that month a public meeting of British subjects resident at Monte Video was held, to take into consideration a circular, addressed by General Oribe, the commander of the besieging forces, to the foreign consuls, declaring that he would spare neither the property nor persons of the subjects of other nations who might take part with those whom he styles the "infamous rebels, savages, and unitarians." It appears that Oribe's manifesto, instead of intimidating the foreigners in Monte Video, who are made to be such severe sufferers from the paralysation of trade, induced them to take a decided course. The whole mass has been moved, and the determination is now taken by the foreign population to employ the overwhelming power which their number gives them to crush the enemy of the country rather than to allow even the possibility of his executing his threat upon them by his obtaining possession of the town. In spite of the opposition and objection of the French authorities, who must naturally be mortified at such a proof of mistrust in their power or willingness to defend their countrymen, upwards of 2000 French subjects have already enrolled themselves as volunteer troops. Merchants have thrown open their stores of arms and ammunition, and the numbers who are hereby joining the ranks are furnished with them. A spirit of enthusiasm has spread, and even the few persons whose personal connections inclined them in favour of Rosas have now repeated the cry of execration against the tyrant, and of liberty to the country. A great number of the Italians have entered into the same cause, and have placed themselves under their brave countryman Garibaldi. The British had not generally followed the example, and the following reply of Commodore Purvis would probably render that course unnecessary.

"H.M.S. Alfred, off Monte Video, April 9.—Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., inclosing the request of the several English residents of this city for protection, and, in reply, I have to desire that you will acquaint them that they may rest assured that both British life and property will be preserved by me so long as I command the force that shall cause it to be respected.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) J. B. PURVIS, Commodore.

To John Pownall Dale, Esq., her Majesty's Pro-consul General, &c."

General Oribe, who takes to himself the factitious title of Legal President of this republic, is recognised by Great Britain and France only as a "private individual," or as a general in the service of Buenos Ayres. His acts, therefore, to be legal, must be in conformity with the laws of that republic, and as regards British subjects in accordance with the terms of our treaty.

THE UNITED STATES, &c.—The New York packet ship *England*, Captain Bartlett, arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, after a passage of twenty days; she brought New York papers to the 20th, and seventeen passengers. By her we learn that the steam ship *Columbia*, which dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., reached Boston on the 20th, and the *Roscius* reached New York on the 21st. The papers do not contain any matter of especial interest from America. In those from Canada we find some particulars of the Beauharnois riots, but as these are given with strong party spirit by the several journals, they cannot be taken as representing the case in a manner to be depended on. In giving an account of the affair, the *Montreal Herald* contradicts the report that the soldiers fired blank cartridges at first. The riot act was read and the mob dispersed, when the military retired without firing a shot. In an hour afterwards the mob collected again, when the riot act was read the second time, and on their refusing to disperse, Mr. Laviolette said, "Major Campbell and Captain Jones, do your duty and disperse those men," which command resulted in the loss of three lives, five wounded and left on the ground. The fire was from the 74th Regiment and the Queen's Light Dragoons. The numbers of the rioters are doubtful, but it is supposed they are not over 800. We are glad to learn that at the request of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Dunlop, one of the engineers on the Beauharnois canal, at the imminent risk of his life, succeeded in getting possession of 306 barrels and kegs of gunpowder, which he safely made his escape with, and are now in security, the rioters being then on the march to possess themselves of them.—Another paper says that the number of men killed in the riot of Beauharnois was four. The order to fire, we are informed, was given by Mr. Laviolette, the stipendiary magistrate on the spot, and there is no doubt that it was necessary, in order to prevent a still greater sacrifice of life, as well as property. Before this, the rioters had made an attempt to destroy the Seigneurial House, belonging to Mr. Ellice, which they attacked with shouts of "Repeal and O'Connell." Mr. Jones, the coroner, has proceeded to Beauharnois to hold an inquest on the bodies of the four men killed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. John Adeney, M.A., late curate of Ramsey, near Harwich, to the incumbency of Christ Church, Enfield; patron, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester has instituted the Rev. Felix Brown to the rectory of Stopham, Sussex, on the nomination of G. B. S. Bartlett, Esq., the patron.

The Rev. John Meade, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the united rectories of Newton Purcell with Shelswell, Oxfordshire.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. W. Nevins, M.A., to the rectory of Miningsby, in the county of Lincoln, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. D. Morgan, M.A., rector of Weeke, Hants, and curate of Amport, near Andover, the rectory of Ham, Wiltshire.

The Rev. Charles Verney Shuckburgh, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London to the vicarage of Ulling, Essex, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Lupton.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll has appointed the Rev. Henry Cornelius Hart, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

The Rev. W. Mashiter, curate of Woodford, Cheshire, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. Barnabas and Openshaw, Manchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Whitley.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol intends holding a course of confirmations throughout his diocese, in August, commencing at Gloucester Cathedral, on Monday, August 7, and finishing at Longhope and Newent, on Wednesday, August 30.

The following ordinations are appointed:—Sept. 24: Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle; Bishop of Hereford, at All Saints Church, Hereford (for the diocese of Lichfield); the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough Cathedral. Dec. 17: Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Cathedral.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, WOOLWICH.—Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun and Captain Story's companies of the royal artillery arrived at the Royal Arsenal, on Friday afternoon, from Quebec, and were inspected on Monday morning on the grand mounting parade by his lordship the commandant of the garrison. Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe has joined the garrison from Ireland, and being senior lieutenant-colonel has taken the command of the royal horse artillery in the room of Colonel Dynsey.

The funeral of Col. Ellison, whose sudden and lamented death we recorded a few days since, took place on Tuesday morning at an early hour. The deceased was interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery, with military honours. The whole battalion of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards accompanied the funeral procession to the cemetery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Ramsgate lighthouse having been rebuilt, a red light will in future be exhibited.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—The *Hesper*, arrived at Sydney on March 24, from the South Seas, with 1400 barrels. The *Jane* arrived at Norfolk Island from the South Seas with 500 bbls.

BLANKENEY, JULY 2.—The *Isabella*, from Montrose to Riga, sprung a leak and sank in the North Sea on the 27th ult.; crew saved by the *Arthur*, arrived here.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, MARCH 23.—The *Mary* is lost at Lachlan Island; the master, first and third mate, doctor, and several of the crew were drowned or died on the island.

ARRIVED HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HAZARD from Norfolk Island.

MONTE VIDEO, APRIL 7.—Arrived her Majesty's ship *Fantome* from Buenos Ayres.—13. Her Majesty's steamer *Arden* from Rio. Sailed her Majesty's ship *Philomel* for Rio.

In addition to the vessels reported on Saturday, the *Triton* and *Neptune* were driven ashore at Archangel during the gale of the 18th ult.; at the same time a lighter with goods from the *Abus*, was lost with nine loaded prahus. The *Mary* was not driven ashore as stated.

Of the vessels driven ashore some have been got off, and few have sustained much damage.

SUNKEN WARREN OFF CROMER.—Admiralty, July 10, 1843.—Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of the Committee for Managing the Affairs of Lloyd's a copy of a letter received from Capt. Washington, of her Majesty's ship *Blazer*, reporting his having fallen in with the wreck of a vessel, on the 6th inst., while surveying off Cromer.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

SIR, To William Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.—(Copy.)—"Her Majesty's ship *Blazer*, off Wells, July 7.—Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that yesterday, while surveying off Cromer, we fell in with the wreck of a vessel lying in 12 fathoms W.S.W. 134 miles, with her mast ends just above water. As this wreck lies right in the track of colliers, I made a hawser (ft) to the mast and towed them away. From the appearance of the spars I should judge the vessel to have been of 500 tons burden, and from the patent truss and quantity of iron on the fore-yard, and the letters F. and L. on the fore-lower cap, that she was probably English; but no name was found on any of the spars.—I am, &c. (Signed) JOHN WASHINGTON, Captain. To the Secretary, Admiralty. F.S. The mast may have been about six months in the water."

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Walsby, Chairman.)

John Palmer, formerly an operative chemist, and said to be highly connected, who, it will be remembered, was examined at Worship-street, and committed for trial for obtaining 30s., under false pretences, from James Farmer, pleaded not guilty to an indictment founded on the following occurrence:—About eighteen months since, on seeing an advertisement in a book, called "Raphael's Prophetic Almanac," of which the prisoner was author, and who professed to cast nativities and to foretell the events which were to happen to any person who would apply to him, the prosecutor was struck with the foolish idea of having his sister's nativity cast, and wrote to Mr. Raphael, 17, Eagle-street, City-road, for that purpose, and on the following day received an answer, signed "J. Palmer," in which the latter expressed his willingness to comply with prosecutor's wish, if he would send him £1, and some particulars as to the age of his sister, &c. Prosecutor furnished the money and particulars, and afterwards called on the prisoner, who said he had lost the direction of prosecutor's sister and the time of her birth, when the former was so pleased with the plausibility of the latter, that he ordered him to cast his own nativity, and both, it was arranged, should be ready in a week on payment of another sovereign, which was given to the prisoner. Upon calling at the expiration of the time mentioned, the prisoner told prosecutor he was born fortunate, and would become very rich, and would live to the age of sixty-two, and then got 10s. more out of him "for bringing the arc of direction out more fully." He subsequently got £2 10s. more out of the prosecutor, making £5 in all, and in March 1842 gave him a paper which he called his (prosecutor's) horoscope. In October the prisoner pretended to have discovered that the prosecutor was entitled to property, and proposed that he should marry Mrs. Stevens, his housekeeper, and they could all live in one house. He also told prosecutor he was a lawyer, and did business in the law, and in December last gave him his sister's horoscope. In November he obtained 30s. out of the prosecutor after filing his head with a great deal of trash, under pretence of going to Doctors' Commons to get a will of his mother's great-grandfather. Police constable William Fitzgerald, No. 255, produced "Raphael's Prophetic Almanac" and the two "horoscopes" given by the prisoner to the prosecutor. These documents were of an extraordinary character. The description of the cast of the prosecutor's nativity, containing 32 closely-written pages, and detailing the most improbable vicissitudes, and that of prosecutor's sister, running 16 pages of writing paper. With respect to the former "Raphael" (prisoner) prophesied that at the age of sixty years two months and twelve days, as follows:—"His is an arc of sin-

gularly evil tendency, the sun being anareta or the destroyer of human life in this nativity, and being followed by other arcs of evil import, we are afraid that the native must prepare to leave this world of care and trouble for one of happiness and peace." Raphael's concluding paragraph in prosecutor's sister's horoscope was, "fifty-four years seven months, to fifty eight years ten months; remarkably good and prosperous. A fresh settlement is shown should she be single—fifty-nine years to fifty nine years seven months. We can find no likelihood for her passing over this period." Mr. Wilde, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that no conviction ought to take place under the present indictment. Two witnesses were called to give the prisoner a character, and the jury having found him guilty, the prosecutor recommended him to mercy. The court, in consideration of this being the prisoner's first offence, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. (It has come to our knowledge that this is a species of imposture exceedingly prevalent in the metropolis, and therefore we would recommend the initiated in the "mystic lore." What is the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge about? Why do they not apply for powers as extensive as are conceded to those other distinguished bodies, the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Suppression of Vice and Mendicancy? Surely these "white witches" are as disgraceful to the nineteenth century as "a game of cocks," or a begging letter writer.)

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—Mr. Gulliver was again brought up, on Wednesday, with his sureties. The evidence previously taken was read over to the witnesses, and some of the parties who gave testimony before the coroner, but who had not been examined by the magistrate, were also called. The bail was again renewed.

UNION-HALL.—Mr. Matthew Ledger, receiver at St. Thomas's Hospital, was examined, on Wednesday, and remanded, on charges of embezzlement of the property of that institution, to so high an amount as £17,000. The cause which led to the inquiry into the state of his affairs was the dishonour of a bill for £200.

John Tucker and James Tucker, two young men, brothers, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with committing a very daring highway robbery, attended with violence, on a gentleman named Okey, a music-master, in the neighbourhood of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, and the evidence being quite clear, they were committed to take their trial for the offence at the ensuing Surrey assizes.

WORSHIP-STREET.—**Luke Dimond**, a well-dressed and genteel-looking youth, about 18 years of age, was brought before Mr. Bingham, upon a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.—The prisoner's mother, a widow lady, who appeared painfully agitated, stated that the youth was her only son, and he resided in her house, which was situated in Cumberland-street, Hackney-road. Until the preceding day she had nothing to complain of in respect to his behaviour, which was always dutiful and affectionate, but on that afternoon he returned home in a shocking state of intoxication, and began to conduct himself in an extraordinary manner, using language towards her of the most violent and threatening description. All her efforts to induce him to retire to rest were ineffectual, and after committing all sorts of excesses, he hastily withdrew from the apartment. On proceeding into the kitchen, to which he had gone, she found him seated in a chair, but on going up to him she was shocked to perceive that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat, which he had himself inflicted with a razor that was lying at his feet. She felt dreadfully alarmed and agitated, but had sufficient presence of mind to secure the razor, after which she ran into the street, and procured the assistance of a policeman by whom the prisoner was conducted to the station-house.—The prisoner said he became so much excited from the unaccustomed stimulants in which he had indulged, that he did not know what he was about at the time.—Mr. Bingham said he should require him to find two sureties for his good behaviour for three months.

HAMMERSMITH.—Mr. George Wm. Jones, the secretary of the Hammersmith Bridge Company, appeared before Mr. B. Combe, the sitting magistrate, on summons at the instance of Mr. Oliver Edward Teakle, under the Hammersmith Bridge Act, for having, on the 3rd instant, unlawfully obstructed and prevented the free passage of the footways of Hammersmith Bridge, whereby he had incurred a penalty not exceeding £5. After a lengthened discussion the summons was dismissed.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The great gatherings of this important society have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and now at Derby. Each meeting has been an improvement on its predecessor, in point of attendance, the increase of members, the receipts of the society, and, above all, in the proofs of its active utility in advancing agricultural science.

Before we proceed to detail this great meeting we must say a few words of the town wherein it has been held. It is well built, and, considering its extensive manufactures, remarkably clean. The public buildings are good, some of them very handsome. The Town-hall originally was a very fine classic structure: subsequently to its partial destruction by fire a tower has been added to the design. The Royal Hotel, with the Post and other offices adjoining, is a striking pile. The tower of the Church of All Saints is a very fine and remarkable object. The Derby Railway Station—the first by universal consent in the empire, or indeed in the world—claims special attention. Its prodigious extent, its incomparable plain form, its light but beautiful roof, its refreshment-room, its fine hotel, and the admirable manner in which its immense transactions are conducted, must fill every stranger with surprise and admiration. The Arboretum presents a very pleasing and unusual local feature. This beautiful ground, comprising about eleven acres, well wooded and admirably laid out, was presented to the inhabitants of Derby by Joseph Strutt, Esq., to be enjoyed as a place of recreation.

Although the note of preparation for the above meeting had been issued in Derby for some time, it was not until the last few days

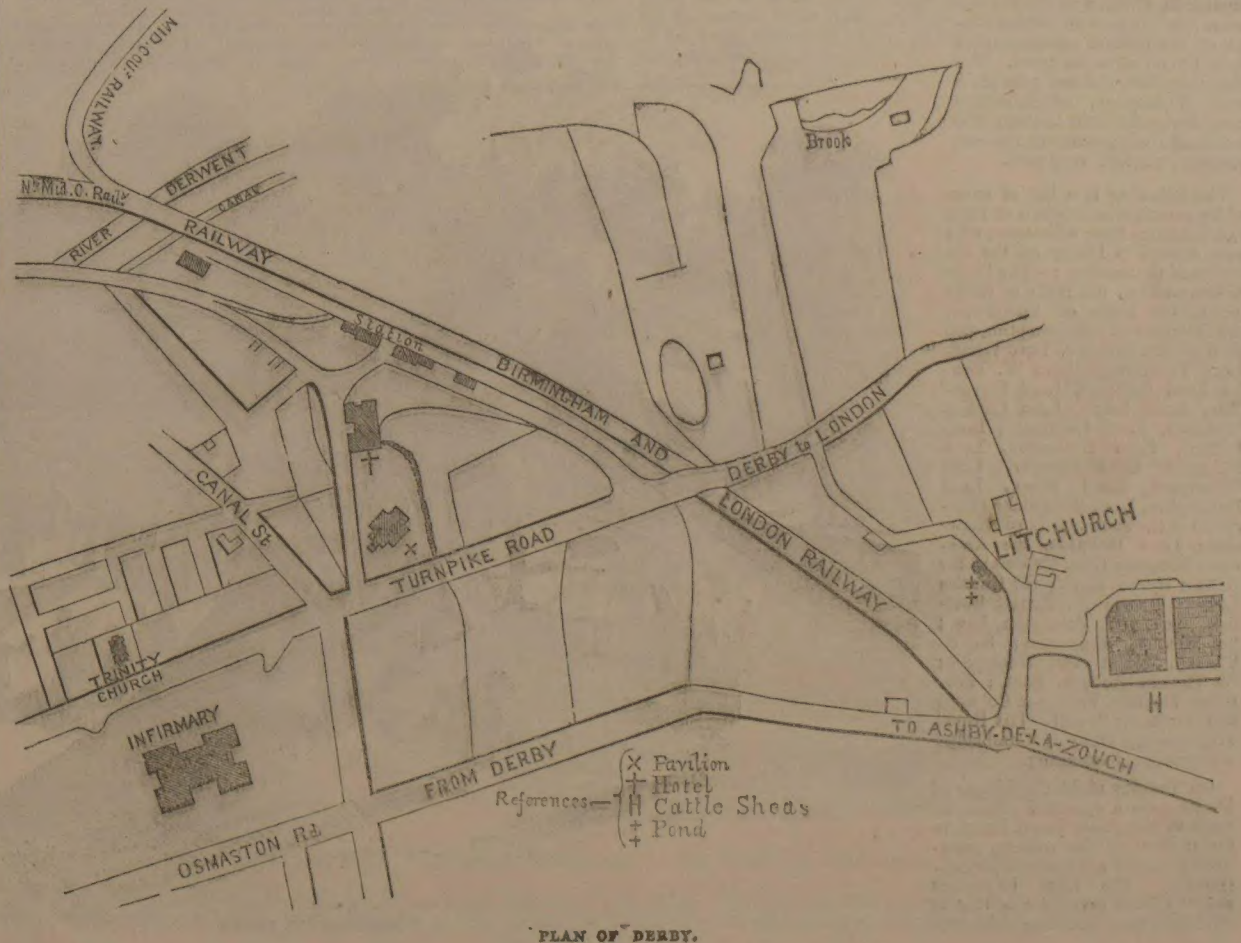
that most of the arrangements were complete. Their localities will be best understood by the annexed plan.

On Monday a considerable number of visitors arrived; but on Tuesday the railway trains brought them in good earnest, holding out a promise of the present meeting being fully equal to those which have preceded it. On Wednesday the number of private equipages in the town was very great, many of them of a very showy description, several noblemen and gentlemen having brought with them their carriages and four in full state. The various exhibitions unconnected with the society were numerous, and pretty well attended. There were booths, wild beasts, and theatrical shows, and, in short, all the paraphernalia of a country fair.

On Wednesday the sale of tickets, and collection of the subscription of members, commenced in the offices of the society. By a most admirable arrangement, the mechanism of which was conducted by Mr. Hudson, the secretary to the society, the whole operation was effected with the greatest celerity and precision. A great accession of new members took place.

Friday was the last day for the reception of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., intended for exhibition in the implement-yard. On Saturday they were all arranged by the stewards for the judges' inspection, who inspected them on Monday, and made their selection of those intended for trial.

On Tuesday the implement-yard was opened for public exhibition from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the evening: the admission being 5s. each person. The implements exhibited were, as to number, much larger, and with regard to value and importance in their different constructions and adaptations to particular uses, of much more consideration than were those brought to any previous meeting of the society. It may safely be said that there is not a firm





EXTERIOR OF RAILWAY.

of eminence in the country which did not contribute to the exhibition in this department, and a description even of the varieties of the implements would fill a column. There were ploughs of all descriptions, adapted to different soils and different modes of cultivation. Then there were clod-crushers, mills, rollers, scarifiers, harrows, tile machines, bruising machines, carts, waggons, drills, chaff-cutters, corn cleaners, corn metres, cultivators, dibbling machines, drays, draining apparatus, winnowing machines, egg-batching machines, churns, dynamometers, hay-making machines, grubbers, horse-shoes, manure carts and drills, odometers, weighing machines, thrashing machines, turnip cutters, potatoe steamers, scythe reapers, stack ventilators, straw cutters, subpulverisers, and many other varieties highly interesting to the agriculturist to examine, but utterly impossible to describe so as to be intelligible to the non-practical man.

During Tuesday the cattle from all quarters continued to arrive, giving that part of the town allotted to the meeting more the appearance of a great farm-yard than of anything else. Until the doors of the show-yard were finally closed against the reception of stock, no one was permitted to know what animals had arrived; and even the names of the judges were sedulously kept secret to the last moment, in order to prevent the least suspicion of partiality or private influence. Generally, however, it may be said, that the show produced the very finest exhibition of all the varieties of sheep, especially the Leicesters, which have ever been congregated together.

The cattle and implement yards are situated at Litchurch, about one mile and a half from the town of Derby, and one mile from the railway station. These exhibition yards are enclosed by a close bounded fence nine feet high, through which are two gateways, one for entrance and another for exit. There are also two entrances for visitors, one for members of council, and two exit doors. There are numerous offices fitted up for the council, directors, stewards, judges, and others connected with the carrying on of the business of the society.

The yard in which are deposited the implements is in the fore part of the ground, commencing immediately from the entrance, and extending in ten rows of covered shedding to the extent of 300 feet; an avenue of 20 feet then separates the implements from the cattle. The cattle-sheds consist of 20 sheds divided by an avenue of 20 feet, and extending nearly 600 feet in length. These sheds are fitted up for the reception of various kinds of live stock, such as stallions, mares, bulls, heifers, pigs, sheep, &c., and are arranged in admirable order; a good supply of water is on the ground for the use of the live stock. The whole of the exhibition yard is in the shape of a parallelogram, having one angle taken off, and is about 1000 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth. In the receiving yard is one of Manning's colonial cottages, fitted up for the use of the Director and Stewards of the yard, which is fitted together in a very simple manner, the whole being portable, and fitted in the same manner as those which have been sent to Australia and other parts by the contractor, Mr. Manning, of High Holborn, London.

The exhibition of implements, it is agreed by all parties, is far superior in quantity and quality to any hitherto produced. The show of cattle is also the most splendid ever seen. The arrangements made for the trial of implements, on Tuesday, was superseded by the attempted imposition of charges on the society, nearly equal to the fee simple of the ground on which they were proposed to be tried. The trial, therefore, did not take place until Wednesday, which caused some disappointment to many who had made their arrangements—all, however, went off very well.

The following is a list of some of the principal individuals of rank and influence from a distance, who have arrived in Derby on the occasion of the meeting:—The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Hood, Lord Yarborough, Lord W. Paulet, Lord Bridport, Lord Stavorale, Lord Leigh, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lifford, Lord Hatherton, Lord Ilchester, Lord Spencer, Lord Waterpark, Lord Essex, Lord Burlington, Lord Hardwicke (President of the Society), Lord Downshire, Lord Morpeth, the American Minister (Mr. Everett), Sir Robert Heron, Bart.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.; H. Frampton, Esq.; the Rev. C. Frampton; R. N. Cheney, Esq.; Dr. Buckland; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.; Professor Playfair, Professor Colman, and Professor Sewell. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was prevented attending.

On Tuesday night the Mayor of Derby gave a splendid entertainment at Huggins's Royal Hotel to the council of the society, numbering eighty noblemen and gentlemen. The most important speech of the evening was that of Mr. Hillyard, and the following



INTERIOR OF RAILWAY.

passage elicited marked attention:—"The opinions he had formed as to the useful connection of science with practical agriculture were those:—Science without practice could do but little, but science joined with practice could do a vast deal. (Hear, hear.) Science and practice now went hand in hand. (Hear, hear.) Science now took its proper and useful position. It did not stand forward as instructor to the experienced practical farmer, but as his able assistant. (Hear.) With this union of science and practice, joined by the best exertions of tenant farmers, effectively supported by liberal landlords, and all engaged in agriculture—with all this in prospective, such general improvement in British agriculture might reasonably be expected as to place this country in that most desired situation for every country—that of not being dependent on foreign nations for any part of its supply of food." (Hear, hear.)

THE COUNCIL DINNER,

at the County-hall, took place on Wednesday, when about 400 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The dinner itself was very good, but we cannot say so much for the attendance, which was the worst we ever witnessed at a public entertainment.

The Earl of Hardwicke presided, and the Duke of Richmond was the vice chairman. At the noble president's table were the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Everett (the American minister), the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Burlington, Professor Playfair, Sir C. Lemon, Doctor Buckland, Sir R. Pearce, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Yarborough, Lord Morpeth, the Mayor of Derby, Lord Scarborough, Mr. Miles, Hon. G. Cavendish, Mr. E. Buller, the Recorder of Derby, Lord Bridport, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Barclay, Hon. R. Clive, Mr. Chandos Pole, Colonel Challenor, Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. R. Stansfield, Sir R. Heron, Mr. Miles, M.P. At the table of his Grace the Duke of Richmond were Lord Spencer, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Strutt, the Mayor of Southampton, Lord Ducie, and many other noblemen and gentlemen.

After the dinner the following toasts were drank:—"The Queen." "The Queen Dowager, Albert Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family." "The Professors of Science."

Dr. Buckland returned thanks to this toast.

The list of prizes for the best cattle was then read, after which the Chairman gave "The successful competitors for cattle, and particularly Mr. Turner."

The list of the awards for the best show of sheep and other animals was next read, and the Chairman proposed as the next toast, "The health of the persons who had been successful."

The Duke of Richmond next addressed the meeting: He was in hopes that some of the gentlemen who had been more successful than him would have risen to respond to the toast. He owned that he should have been more pleased if he could have returned thanks for having gained a higher prize. He, as a farmer of Sussex, felt proud that one premium came into that county, and he was the successful individual who carried it there. He met the farmers of his own county as often as he possibly could, and he was sure they would feel pleased at his having been successful. He believed that the society was of the utmost benefit, and that year after year it would continue to increase in its usefulness. He recommended other farmers to persevere as he had done, and he was sure that they, like him, would eventually obtain some prize. After some further remarks, his grace concluded amidst loud cheers.

The next toast, "The Marquis of Northampton, president of the Royal Society." His lordship returned thanks in a very admirable speech, which was loudly cheered throughout.

After the health of the Chairman had been given, and various other toasts had been drank, the meeting separated.

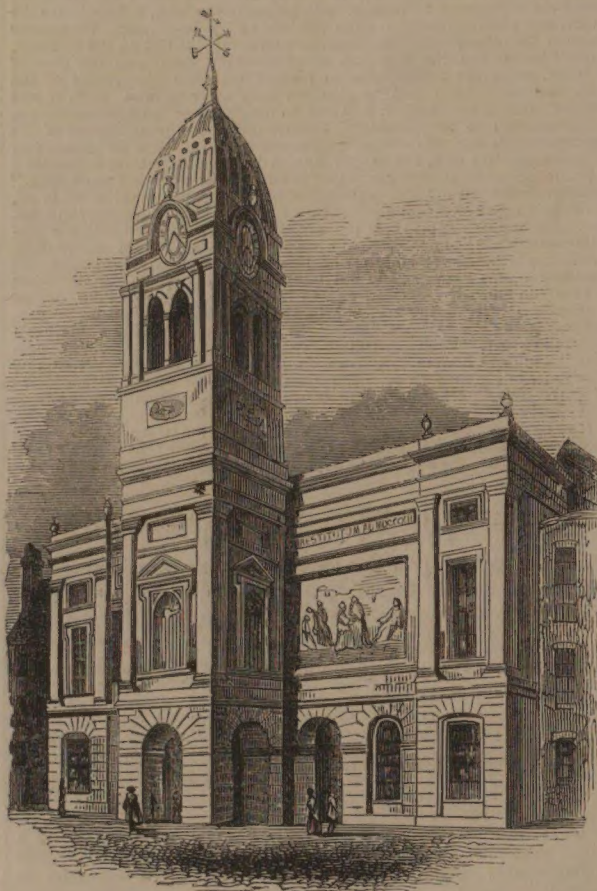
The list of prizes awarded was read by the noble Chairman, and included the following:—

- 1st prize, best bull, 30 sovs., Mr. Barnard, M.P., Gosfield, Essex.
 - 2nd do., do. 15 sovs., Mr. Thos. Forrest.
 - 3d do., best young bull, Mr. John Cooper, Notts.
 - 4th do., best short-horned cow, 15 sovs., Mr. Thos. Crofton, Durham.
 - 5th do., best in-calf heifer, 15 sovs., do.
 - 6th do., best yearling heifer, 10 sovs., Mr. H. Watson.
- Four prizes of the six for South-down sheep were won by Mr. Jonas Webb.

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

For the ploughing match, on Wednesday, or rather for the trial of the ploughs and other agricultural implements, several fields in the occupation of Mr. White, of Rough Heanor, near Mickleover, a distance of between two and three miles from the town, were selected by the local committee. The hour appointed for the trial was twelve, previous to which the road leading to the ground presented a continuous stream of pedestrians, together with vehicles of every description, from the baronet's four to the tax cart. Almost all the noblemen and gentlemen whom we have

(Continued on page 40.)



TOWN HALL, DERBY.



ARBORETUM, DERBY

MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON.

This gentleman is one of the judges of Nova Scotia, and is now in England, an *attaché* to the American legation. He is, however, better known in this country by the *sobriquet* of "Sam Slick," under which he published, about four years since, a collection of "Notions," which immediately took high station, by right, as one of the few really original productions of the day.

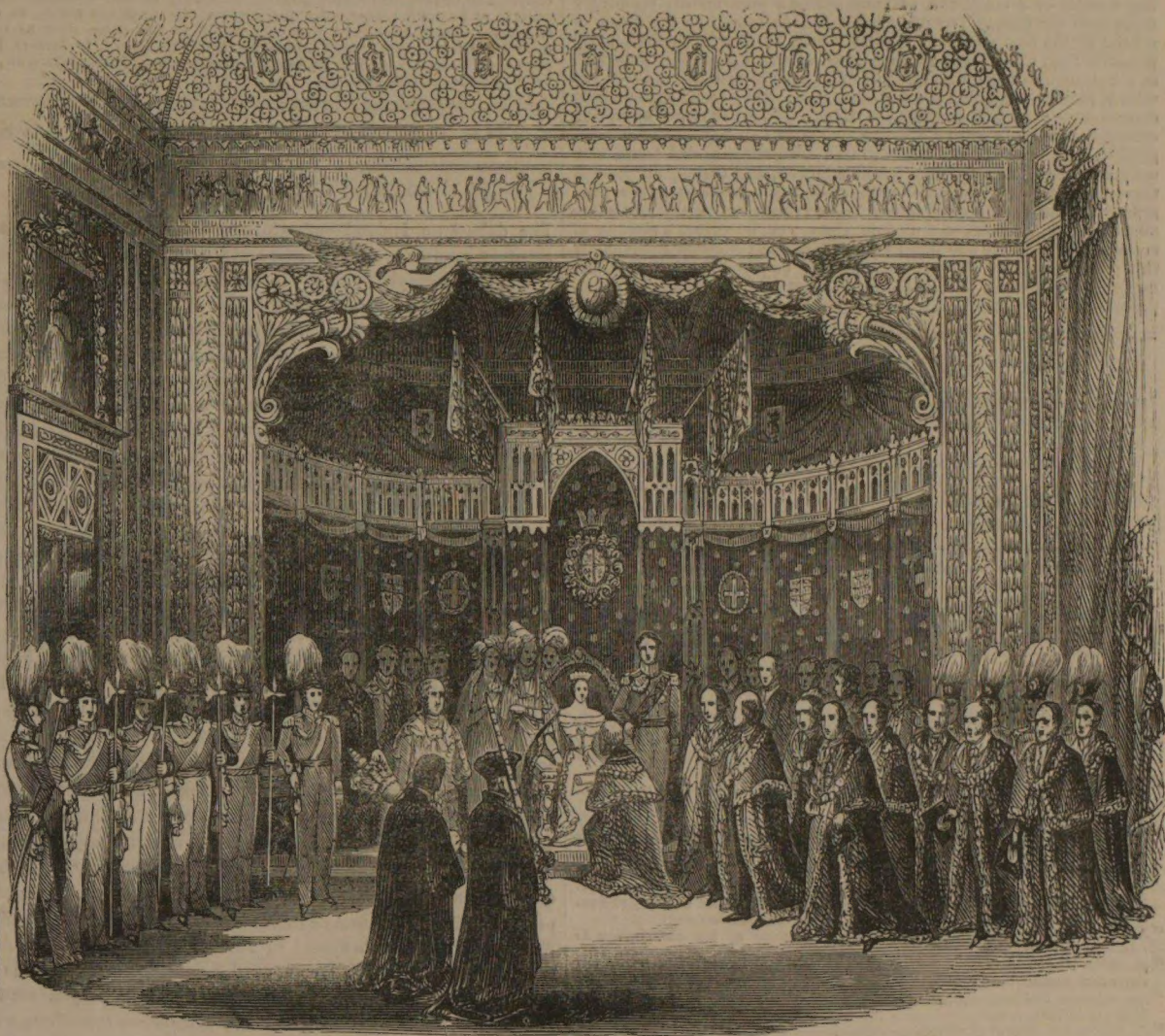
Sam's *entrée* into the literary world appears to have been by the columns of a weekly Nova Scotian journal, in which he wrote, about seven or eight years ago, a series of sketches illustrative of the peculiarities of homely Yankee character. There was no name attached to them, but they soon became so popular that the editor of the Nova Scotian newspaper applied to the author for permission to reprint them entire; and this being granted, he brought them out in one small unpretending duodecimo volume, whose popularity, at first confined to our American colonies, soon spread over the United States, by all classes of whose inhabitants it was most cordially welcomed. At Boston—at New York—at Philadelphia—at Baltimore—in short, at all the leading cities and towns of the Union, this anonymous little volume was to be found on the drawing-room tables of the most influential and intelligent members of the social community; while even in the emigrant's solitary farm house, and the squatter's log hut, among the primeval forests of the "Far West," it was read with the deepest interest, cheering the spirits of the backwoodsman, when his day's toil was at an end, by the wholesome, vigorous, and lively pictures which it presented of every-day life; and a recent traveller records the surprise and pleasure he experienced at meeting with a "well-thumbed" copy of the duodecimo in question in a log hut among the woods of the Mississippi. This transatlantic popularity soon reached England; and an enterprising London publisher concluded with Mr. Haliburton, who is a British subject, the purchase of the copyright. Its success was almost instantaneous; and its primary cause, we conceive (with a writer in "Bentley's Miscellany" for the present month) may be found "in its sound, sagacious, unexaggerated views of human nature—not of human nature as it is modified by artificial institutions, and subjected to the despotic caprices of fashion, but as it exists in a free and comparatively unsophisticated state, full of faith in its own impulses, and quick to sympathise with kindred humanity; industrious, self-relying, adventurous, untrammelled by the fetters of social etiquette; giving full vent to the emotions that rise within its breast; regardless of the distinctions of caste, but ready to find friends and brethren among all with whom it may come into contact. Such is the human nature delineated in 'Sam Slick.'"

Another reason for "Sam Slick's" popularity may be found in the humour with which the work is full of overflowing. Of its kind it is decidedly original; but, perhaps, we shall be able to come to a more exact estimate of its peculiar quality, if we just briefly glance at the three distinct sorts of national humour—English, Irish, and Scotch—of which our lighter literature is composed. Like the English character, the English humour is frank, hearty, and unaffected. Generally speaking, it is by no means remarkable for quaintness or eccentricity, but maintains a certain decent method, and adheres to nature, even when it verges on sheer extravagance, as we may see by reference to the farces of Foote, the Odes of Wolcott, and the admirable Legends of Ingoldsby, where it appears in its broadest, sunniest, and most grotesque aspect. The Irish humour, on the contrary, sets all propriety at defiance, and is most characteristic when most extravagant. In all its phases it is tinged with the rich lights of fancy—is buoyant and mercurial to excess—owns no allegiance to the understanding, being prompted solely by the animal spirits—delights by reckless and unexpected sallies—but even in its wildest flights never loses sight of good-nature, which redeems its excesses, and is its essence and inspiration. The Scotch humour is sly, grave, caustic—the humour rather of the understanding than the fancy. It has little of *bonhomie* or cordiality about it—is eminently shrewd and practical in its character—is founded on observation, and a nice, intuitive perception of the weaknesses of human nature—and is seldom unmingled with something of sarcasm. Those who wish to see it in its highest perfection may consult the "Sir Andrew Wylie" and "Entail" of Galt, and the episodic sketch of Lismahago in Smollett's "Humphry Clinker." Now, in describing the humour of "Sam Slick," we must borrow a phrase from architecture, and say that it is of a *Composite* order, by which we mean that it combines the qualities of English and Scotch humour—the hearty, mellow spirit of the one, with the shrewd, caustic properties of the other—inclining, however, for the most part, to the latter. It derives little help from the fancy, but has its ground-work in the understanding. It does not convulse us with laughter, like the broad, racy drollery of Hook, or convey a succession of pleasing shocks to our mind, like the airy, fanciful extravagancies of O'Keefe; but affects us by its quiet truth and force, and the piquant satire with which it is flavoured. In a word, it is the sunny side of common sense.

Nobody from West End of America—"Niagara is noble." Mr. Nobody will say—"Yes, it is; it got its patent afore the Norman Conquest, I reckon, and afore the subdued tone came in fashion." Then Mr. Somebody will look like an oracle, and say, "Great rivers and great trees in America! You speak good English." And then he will seem surprised, but not say it, only you can read the words on his face—"Upon my soul, you are a'most as white as us."

Dinner is over. It's time for ladies to cut stick. Aunt Goosey looks at the next oldest goosey, and ducks her head as if she was agoin' through a gate, and then they all come to their feet, and the gossins come to their feet, and they all toddle off to the drawin'-room together. The decanters now

take the "grand tour" of the table, and, like most travellers, go out with full pockets, and return with empty ones. Talk has a pair of stays here, and is laced up tight and stiff. Larnin' is pedantic; politics is unsafe; religion ain't fashionable. You must tread on neutral ground. Well, neutral ground gets so trampled down by both sides, and so plundered by all, there ain't anything fresh or good grows on it, and it has no cover for game nother. Housunder, the ground is tried, it's well beat, but nothin' is put up, and you get back to where you started. Uncle Gander looks at next oldest gander hard, bobs his head, and lifts one leg, all ready for a go, and says—"Will you take any more wine?" "No," says he; "but I take the hint—let's jine the ladies."



PRESENTATION OF THE CITY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday the Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of an address on the throne from the Corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the auspicious birth of a princess. The civic procession from the Mansion House included the City Marshal on horseback, the Lord Mayor's footmen in their superb state liveries, and the state-coach conveying his lordship, attended by his Chaplain, Macebearer, and Swordbearer. The following aldermen and officers of the Corporation also attended his lordship:—Aldermen Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, John Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Pirie, Sir George Carroll, Gibbs, Farncomb, Sir James Duke, and Sir C. Hunter; the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Sheriffs, the City Remembrancer, the City Controller, the High Bailiff of Southwark, &c. A numerous body of members of the Common Council were also present.

The procession reached the palace shortly before one o'clock, and the deputation were ushered to the green drawing-room. The Corporation were then conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the throne-room, where the Queen was seated on her throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left and the Duchess of Buccleach, Mistress of the Robes, on her right; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and the Ministers and officers of state standing on either side. Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the room.

The Recorder then approached her Majesty, and read the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Majesty to offer our

heartfelt congratulations on the safety of your Majesty, and the birth of another princess.

Feeling at all times the most lively and affectionate interest in any circumstance calculated to increase the domestic felicity of your Majesty and of your royal consort, and to promote the public prosperity, we hail with peculiar satisfaction this auspicious event.—Signed, by order of the Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER.

Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer to the address:—

I receive, with hearty thanks, your loyal and dutiful congratulations which are an additional proof of your attachment to me and my family.

Nothing can be more acceptable than these testimonies of loyalty on the part of the city of London.

It is my warmest wish, and it has been my constant object, to promote the honour and happiness of my faithful subjects.

The two senior members of the Court of Aldermen, Sir Claudius Hunter and Sir Peter Laurie, and the mover and seconder of the address had the honour to kiss hands.

The deputation then retired from the royal presence.

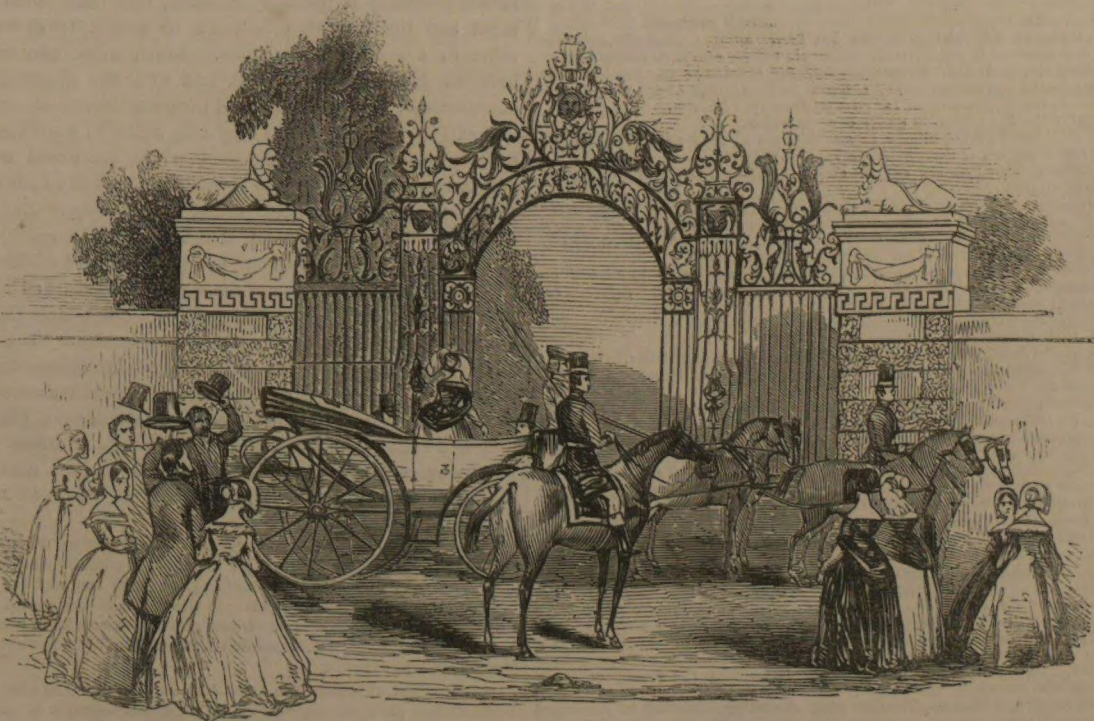
The throne-room, minutely represented by our artist, is a superb saloon, in the centre of the east front of the palace; it is forty feet in height, and has a coved ceiling, richly emblazoned with arms, and gilded in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century. The frieze, in marble, representing the wars of the Roses, was sculptured by Bailey, and was Stothard's last great work. The throne is placed in an elaborately gilt alcove, and above is a medallion of George IV., with festoons of flowers, &c. The apartment is well lit with lofty plate-glass windows, the prospect from which is very cheerful; and the Sovereign, when seated on her throne, can, by a slight inclination of the head, command a view of the metropolis, with the majestic cathedral for its nucleus.



PORTRAIT OF JUDGE HALIBURTON.

Since Mr. Haliburton has been in England, attached to the American legation, he has lost no time in noting what he has seen and heard in the mother country, which new "Notions" he has thrown together in a work entitled "Un Attaché; or Sam Slick in England." Here is a specimen—a characteristic sketch of a genteel London dinner-party, to which he is invited in his capacity of *Attaché*.

Well, there is dinner. One service of plate is like another service of plate, any one dozen of servants are like another dozen of servants, hock is hock, and champagne is champagne—and one dinner is like another dinner. The only difference is in the thing itself that's cooked. Veal, to be good, must look like anything else but veal; you mustn't know it when you see it, or it's vulgar; mutton must be *incog*, too; beef must have a mask on; anything that looks solid, take a spoon to; anything that looks light, cut with a knife; if a thing looks like fish, you may take your oath it is flesh; and if it seems rael flesh, it's only disguised, for it's sure to be fish; nothin' must be natural—natur' is out of fashion here. This is a manufacturin' country; everything is done by machinery, and that that ain't must be made to look like it; and I must say the dinner machinery is perfect. Servants keep goin' round and round in a ring, slow, but sartain, and for ever, like the arms of a great big windmill, shovin' dish after dish, in dumb show, afore your nose, for you to see how you like the flavour; when your glass is empty, it's filled; when your eyes is off your plate, it's off too, afore you can say Nick Biddle. Folks speak low here; steam is valuable, and noise onpolite. They call it a "subdued tone." Poor tame things, they are subdued, that's a fact; slaves to an arbitrary tyrannical fashion, that don't leave 'em no free will at all. You don't often speak across a table any more nor you do across a street, but p'raps Mr. Somebody of West End of town will say to a Mr.



HORTICULTURAL FETE AT CHISWICK—GATEWAY TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GROUNDS.

On Wednesday the third and last display of fruits and flowers for Chiswick. The day was fine, and this, together, no doubt, with the present season took place in the gardens of this society, at influence of an announcement which appeared in the papers, that, on

this occasion, the pleasure-grounds of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's villa, adjoining, would be thrown open to the visitors to the gardens, attracted a remarkably crowded attendance. The fruit exhibited, and which was arranged in one circular pavilion, presented a profusion of grapes in richest cluster, and a liberal contribution of pines; there were a few samples of cherries, strawberries, and black currants, of a fine quality. The flowers were less redundant in choice bloom than those of last month, but they offered a large and luxuriant collection of roses; the pelargonium was also copious in quantity, and brought some good seedlings. The orchidaceous class had some remarkable representatives. A group of the large *lilium eximium* was very conspicuous, as was also the interesting novelty of a collection of very delicate pine-plants, seemingly fresh from the seed. The promenade was enlivened by the music of a band of the foot guards. A third object of interest proved more powerful than either, and at times they were comparatively deserted, in consequence of the attractions of the garden and grounds of the villa of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. They are laid out with consummate taste and picturesque effect. They are enriched by the crowning ornament of two glorious cedars of Lebanon. The flower-garden, conservatory, and walks graced with statues, and frequently walled in with greenery, were much admired, and among all present there was but one feeling of acknowledgment to their noble proprietor for the gratification which he had been so considerate as to afford them. Towards six o'clock there was, however, a change of scene, and the whole gay floral spectacle of the Chiswick gardens for this year brought to its conclusion. Our engraving represents the magnificent entrance to the Duke of Devonshire's grounds, which presented a very animated scene throughout the day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22nd.

SUNDAY, July 16.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Alexis.
TUESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died 1374.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Coronation of George IV., 1821.
THURSDAY, 20.
FRIDAY, 21.—Burns died.
SATURDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.

IRON WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 22.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 38	5 47	6 4	6 23	6 42	7 2	7 23	7 45	8 12	8 48	9 22	9 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. L. H." Stamford.—Thanks to our correspondent. *Allhallows* appears to be a general name for churches dedicated to All Saints; but we scarcely trace more than a nominal connexion between Allhallows Barking, Tower-street, and Allhallows, London-wall.

"W. J. H."—The drawing of the stork's nest near Hamburg, is not suited for our news-paper.

"A Bachelor," Birmingham, may venture.

"A. K. Z."—We do not think it likely, though the question should rather be sent to the Home-office than to that of the I. L. N. The liability to serve extends between the ages of eighteen and forty five.

"A. G."—The illustrated excursion shall soon appear. The Foreign Intelligence was omitted through press of news, but we think in only one instance. The letter shall be left at our office after Monday next.

"X. X. X."—We do not take sufficient cognizance of the association to know the amount of its funds.

"M. O."—The communication from Harrow did not reach us in time; but our correspondent is thanked.

"An original Soldier Subscriber."—He cannot at present extend the Gazette intelligence.

"J. W."—The subject shall receive attention.

"J. B. S."—Thanks to our correspondent for his good intentions.

"An Old and Ardent Admirer."—The subjects suggested shall be considered in their turn. There is not, however, the same motive for engraving our own cathedrals as that of Cologne, the restoration of which is matter of intelligence. Tintern and Rayland have, we fear, been too often engraved. We have not room for Mr. Mulock's letter to Sir Robert Peel.

"T. W. T." Liverpool.—The report was accidentally omitted. We intend, however, to pay more attention to the game, as our present paper indicates.

"E. K." is thanked for the long letter from Florence. Rome, he tells us, has its Illustrated News, the office being in the Corso, the Strand of the Eternal City. Provided future letters contain news, they will be acceptable.

"T. D. K." Bristol.—The contributor of the National Sports, we know, joins in our correspondent's reverence for the Dramatic Bard, and the misquotations must have been made in more haste than good speed. At p. 27, of our last paper, middle column, for "toil and sweat," read "grunt" or "groan and sweat." For,

"As far as trees of Araby
Their medicable gums;"

read,

"As fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicable gum."

"A Subscriber," Tadcaster.—We do not know the result of the attempt to raise the Telemachus treasure-ship. See No. 32 of our journal.

"Ami," Dublin.—We have not room for a narrative of the optum war. The other suggestion is under consideration.

"Lincoln," and "J. G." Barnstable.—Mr. Day's charity for the blind. We are, in some respects, gratified at our own mistake as to the result of Mr. Day's benevolent intentions. Lincoln has obligingly sent us the following brief details of this admirable charity:—Mr. Day, the well-known head of the firm of Day and Martin, by his will left £100,000, the dividends and interest arising from which he directed should be disbursed in sums of not less than £10 or more than £20 to each blind person, the selection of the objects to be left to the discretion of the trustees. The will also appointed Mr. George Simpson, No. 29, Saville-row, Bond-street, to be treasurer of the fund and manager of the charity under the trustees. From the former it appears that

60 blind persons are in the actual receipt of £20 per year each.	
75 do.	16 do.
100 do.	12 do.
235 persons.	£3600 per year.

The scheme upon which this charity has been founded, and the satisfactory way in which it works, will, we trust, induce others to follow the example of Mr. Day. Where money is left for charitable purposes, we too often see that a great portion of it never finds its way to the proper objects. In the above instance the case is, happily, reversed.

"Scrutator."—The subject is under consideration.

"C. T. E. S."—We must adhere to our decision already expressed, though with due sense of our correspondent's good intentions.

"J. H." Belfast.—Thanks; but we think the subject would scarcely be of general interest.

"H. D. G."—We participate in the satisfaction so unequivocally expressed at the recent defeat of the attempt to enclose Hampstead Heath and Blackheath. Every effort made to abridge the healthy recreations of the people shall meet with our especial condemnation.

"A Subscriber," Mark-lane.—A late edition is uniformly published on Saturday afternoon. We know nothing of the "serum pecus" referred to.

"Louth Castle."—We have not room at present.

"Littlecot Park."—The sketch, we fear, is too slight.

"G. S. D." Ramsgate.—Thanks.

"G. B. R." Newcastle.—Not of sufficient interest for engraving.

"J. C." Aldersgate-street.—Apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American booksellers, Paternoster-row.

"C. C." Woolwich.—We had rather await the consecration of the church.

"Lucille" is thanked for the sketch of Kendal Castle.

Several chess correspondents shall be replied to in our next.

"C. C."—The line has been received from Great Totnam.

Ineligible.—The following contributions are better suited for a magazine than our newspaper:—Modern Matrimony, by "D. D.," To a Friend on her Birthday, by "A Constant Reader," Sonnet to the Swan, by "J. E.," A Renting Farmer's Address to the Press; This time next Year, by "Lucille," Latin translation of a Lament, &c., by "H. R."

"W. R."—A few of the miscellanies may appear.

"C. A. R."—Soon after King James I. created the rank and order of baronet, he directed that the baronets might bear, either on their escutcheon or in an escutcheon on their shield of arms, the arms of Ulster, which, symbolical it seems of the lawless character of the inhabitants of that province, as is set forth in the preamble of the baronet's patent, was a bloody hand; or, in the language of heraldry, a hand gules in a field argent. Such was the origin of baronets bearing the bloody hand in their coats of arms.

"E. F. Jun." Kingsland.—The lion was, doubtless, adopted in the royal arms as hieroglyphic of courage. The unicorn Mr. Ogilby considers to have originated from the Indian rhinoceros, described by Ctesias as the Indian ass; and as he attributes to it a whole hoof like the horse, and a single horn in the forehead, speculation required but one step further to produce the fabulous unicorn, such as it appears in the royal arms of

England, and such as it has retained its hold on popular credulity for the last two thousand years.

"Fly Fish."—The New River is free for any angler from its source near Ware, in Hertfordshire, to Islington.

CHESS.—"G. M. F." "A Constant Reader," and "C. P." received.

"A Chess Tyro."—Quite correct.

"J. A. S."—The address has been forwarded to the gentleman.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY AT DERBY.—Next week we shall resume our illustrations of this grand Meeting, and notice the very fine exhibition recently opened at the Athenæum at Derby, and inspected by the most distinguished visitors during the past week.

NOTICE.—Any of the back numbers may be had to complete the volumes, by remitting to our publisher postage stamps at the rate of Sixpence per copy. The Covers for binding the volumes may be had through all book-sellers, at 3s. each; Portfolios, for keeping the numbers clean, 4s. each. Subscribers may have their numbers bound in the same style as issued from our office, for 5s. Orders, through their booksellers, to Messrs. Remnant and Edmonds, of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, will have immediate attention.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

The debate on Ireland—of which we have given as long a parliamentary summary as our space will admit—has been in every sense a most emphatic one. It has evoked a fresh and unlooked-for spirit in some quarters of the House of Commons, and although it has produced no practical results in the way of legislation, or any declaration from the Government of the manner in which the present emergency of affairs in Ireland is to be met, yet it has indicated the much-altered position of the Minister, and proved that the amount of public confidence in his energy and ability is no longer what it was. It will be remembered that we last week intimated to our readers that the press barometer had begun to work, and that the two chief Conservative organs, the *Times* and *Post*, had prepared us for a change in the atmosphere of party opinion, in so far as adherence to the present Administration was concerned. A great public discussion has since taken place; and a stirring though tedious Irish debate has demonstrated more in the Parliament than did the *Post* and *Times* in the press. It has presented the singular phenomenon of Ministerial members speaking from the Government benches against the Government. It has recorded the secession, from different causes, from Sir Robert Peel's ranks of long-accepted and avowed supporters—of Mr. Milnes, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Smythe, and of such sincere and ruggedly independent members as Captain Rous and Mr. Ferrand, all of whom may be said to have spoken in terms of rebuke, dissatisfaction, and distrust. There is no formidable alteration in the Minister's majority, but we fear there is a formidable depreciation of the public reliance on the comprehensiveness and decision of his policy, and the falling of his press and his parliamentary adherence is one of the signs of the times. Nor was the Premier's speech of Tuesday evening at all calculated to stay the progress of adverse or deficient feeling. It was the half-faltering, uncheered oration of a much-discouraged man—it evinced a struggling more than a cheerful spirit—a something which was neither energy, nor decision, nor determination, but which the speaker would fain have imposed upon us for all three. And yet it began, was made of nothing, ended in nothing—and so—*ex nihilo nihil fit*—we can make nothing of it. This is the feeling of the public. The speech of the Minister has answered no anxiety—quelled no curiosity—indicated no adopted course; and England and the English are as much in the dark as ever as to how the agitation of Ireland and the Irish is to be taught to subside. One thing, however, is clear, and upon this we may congratulate our readers, that we are to have no force—no recourse to bloodshed—no appeal to arms. Sir Robert Peel has promised to carry out the principle of conciliation to its utmost; and, as it is quite clear to us that he cannot without the total loss of party interest maintain much longer the principle of supine indifference, we take some comfort in the inference (though Sir Robert Peel has hardly taken the trouble to make it at all a positive one) that legislation for Ireland will come at last;—will come, because it *must*. There must be some grappling with great grievances, and our lawgivers, appealing by good, quick, practical, and efficient acts to the impulsive gratitude of the people, may administer something like an antidote to the poison of repeal—may produce something like a reaction upon that morbid but wild ambition which a desire to be an independent nation, instead of an integral element of our common British home, has cruelly infused into the vanity of the Irish heart. Something may be done, but zealously and carefully, with the *vexata questio* of religious animosities, and the Church establishment and the Romish priesthood be taught to approach each other in a more friendly spirit. Much more may be effected between landlord and tenant, and with the almighty curse of absenteeism; and the abolition of the poor-law and of some restrictive commercial enactments might be made to woo the unhappy country with a tempting persuasion which she would find it difficult to resist. The vision of repeal would greatly dissolve before the sober reality of positive social amelioration. But, whatever is done, if 'twere done 'twere well it were done quickly. There is no time for vacillation, and a Minister should declare his plan. That Sir Robert Peel has not done so has dissatisfied all parties, and in the meanwhile the emergency, we had almost said the imminent peril, of disaffection increases hourly. The power of O'Connell increases—the repeal rent increases—the English anxiety increases—the quarrel of Parliament increases, but Sir Robert Peel is dumb. This has proved a reason of grave offence—it is a silent confession of dilemma which he seems undecided how to overcome. The *Times* treats this position with its usual force. Speaking of the Minister's many advices from his friends, it says:—

"One urges strong, another is for healing, measures; one pleads for enforcement of the law, another for conciliation; but none speak with that confidence and energy which should distinguish the member of a party commanding an immense majority in the House of Commons, and led by one who has long enjoyed, from friend and foe, the credit of being its ablest member. Meanwhile what does that leader? Alas! Mr. Roebuck's description appears but too true:—

"During all this time the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government of this great empire—that most sagacious manager of parliamentary debates—seems to have been whirled along, unknowing, uncaring, the mere slave of accident and chance, and does not step forward, as he ought to do, and become the governing mind. What is the consequence? Why, that his own friends are in a state of defection from him, until he sits like some

general in his camp, to whom each successive messenger brings tidings of some fresh person having left him, and of all having one by one gone over to the enemy."

"In truth, Sir Robert Peel, able and experienced tactician as he is, either does not understand, or is unable to fulfil, what a party requires. It requires a leader whom it understands, and to whom it can look for expressing, defending—perhaps qualifying—the feelings and ideas which bind it together. Men must know what they are supporting—what, as a whole, they have to expect from the man to whom, as members of a party, they submit their judgments in detail. The only principle with which Sir Robert Peel can be said thus to be identified is that of order. In supporting that Minister, men considered that they were supporting one who could not indeed be said to be a thorough aristocrat or a thorough reformer—a thorough agriculturist or a thorough manufacturer—a thorough protectionist or a thorough free-trader—a thorough churchman or a thorough liberal; but they did think they were supporting a thorough friend of order—an able practical man, who would enforce law, and look after the material peace and prosperity of the country. Unintelligible, questionable, surprising as Sir Robert Peel's policy has often turned out upon other points, men thought they had him safe upon this. Yet, even here he appears to be failing us."

We fear there is no such thing as fairly disputing the truth of these propositions, or of the last assertion, that the Minister appears to be failing us. One natural result is, that the Minister's former adherents will be failing him, and that he must expect this if he do not declare some definite course of policy with reference to the crisis of the country the recent debate upon the state of his Irish difficulties has most emphatically declared.

We recollect being highly amused with the excuse of an adventurous Hibernian in the *braw* town of Edinburgh, who, being deprived of his paternal estate by the "right owner," thought to mend his fortunes by entering into a hymeneal speculation; and having ogled a fair damsel in the opposite habitation, who felt disposed to reciprocate his attachment, they hit upon the happy expedient of hanging their portraits opposite each other in the attic windows, in order that in the absence of either the eye of the other might be feasted with at least the resemblance of the beloved one. It happened, however, that more eyes than those of the parties principally concerned observed this proceeding, and our Hibernian friend being questioned on the point, he coolly assured his interrogator that he merely exhibited the painting (which was at the top of a seven-storied house), for "the encouragement of the arts." Our aristocracy and our cognoscenti in this country seem to have as extraordinary ideas concerning, and to take just as efficient means to promote, this much-talked-of object, the encouragement of the arts. Painting and sculpture they seem to think were never intended for other eyes than theirs; they love to gloat upon their beauties, and interchange their admiration, but any proposal to gratify the public curiosity they regard as a piece of sheer impertinence. This course of proceeding, though very discreditable, might be tolerated, if they did not insist on the public paying for the amusement, and, in addition, boast of the time and labour which they gratuitously and disinterestedly expend in their service. The course which has been pursued with reference to the cartoons intended as specimens for the decoration of our new Houses of Parliament is highly illustrative of the mode of proceeding generally adopted with reference to the sister arts of painting and sculpture in this country. We fancy we need hardly inform our readers that the prizes awarded to the best of these cartoons (which are at present being exhibited in Westminster-hall) are defrayed from the public purse. But does the burning ardour of those who are intrusted with the management of this branch of our public embellishments, and who affect to be actuated by the most intense desire for the promotion and encouragement of the arts and the elevation of the public taste, induce them to adopt the likeliest method of effecting these objects, namely, by throwing them open to the gratuitous inspection of the public? No such thing. The same peddling and huxtering mode of dealing that has ever characterized the management of our public institutions—until shamed into propriety and liberality by the public voice—continues to pervade the councils of our most art-loving and scientific "Boards of Encouragement." No poor man—however refined or cultivated his mind, and, alas, how many such does not London contain!—who does not choose, or is unable to pay a shilling, dares presume to gaze at the cartoons, until the wonder-seeking purse-proud mob of the metropolis have sated their idle and unmeaning curiosity. Thus it will be seen that the public enjoy the luxury of paying twice, and so long as they are content to do so, if they do so with their eyes open, we can have no objection; but, as we are disposed to think that the public are no parties to such an arrangement, either by their representatives in Parliament or through the popular organs of opinion, we should think ourselves remiss in the duty we have undertaken to discharge did we refrain from expressing our sentiments on a subject which, in whatever light it is regarded, reflects neither honour or credit on those who have assumed to themselves the direction of the public taste. But the *dénouement* is well worthy the proceedings that have marked the history of these deservedly admired works of art. We have reason to know that applications have been made for permission to take copies of these cartoons by parties who intended them for general and comparatively cheap circulation. Those applications have been peremptorily refused, notwithstanding that the artists themselves gave an eager and willing consent to the proposal; and in the *Standard* of Tuesday evening last we observe a letter, bearing the signature of a publishing house in Paternoster-row, stating that they have purchased the copyright. Thus the copies of these cartoons—this public property, which was at first excluded from public view, except on payment of a certain sum—is eventually "signed, sealed, and delivered over" to most disinterested executors, we have no doubt, but in a manner which must convince every one that, during the term of copyright at least, this work is effectually placed beyond the reach of all but the wealthiest portion of the community. We are by no means serious when we say that this proceeding "requires no comment." We are of a very different opinion, and so we imagine will the public be; but we must leave off for the present, and in the meantime we trust we shall hear from those distinguished caterers for the public taste no more nauseating twaddle about "the encouragement of the arts."

A Hull paper, in describing a thunder storm which took place over the range of country from the East Riding of Yorkshire to Northamptonshire on Wednesday week last, says, that "the lightning, which was more than usually vivid, and assumed all sorts of fantastic forms, succeeded each other with scarcely a moment's intermission. It commenced early in the afternoon on the other side of Rugby, and followed the train all the way down."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Law of Libel Bill was read a second time.—The Limitations of Actions Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Bishop of London, the Church Endowment Bill was read a third time, and the additional clauses were ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. TURNER asked if it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to visit with her especial displeasure all persons engaged in duelling, or if they would bring in a bill upon the subject early in the next session of Parliament?—Sir R. PEEL said he was quite alive to the importance of the subject, but was not prepared to make any declaration without mature consideration.—The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed by Captain BERNAL, who contended strongly for the necessity of inquiry, and said the Irish people could have no confidence in a Government which took every opportunity of rewarding the bitterest assailants of the religion and character of the majority. He impressed upon Sir R. Peel the necessity, instead of attending to the advice of the coercive party in the Cabinet, of adopting the advice given to Charles I., by removing the causes of complaint.—Sir H. DOUGLAS denied that there was any parallel between the cases of Canada and Ireland. The system of Government in Canada was adverse to its true interests and to British connexion. In Ireland, the agitation was the work of an individual, and had not any real grievance to warrant it, and if no other member would do it, he would himself bring forward a specific motion, deprecating the existing agitation, and declaring that no concession shall be made to the demands of the agitators, until the country shall be restored to peace and tranquillity. (A cry of "Move, move.") The hon. member said he would move it, but the motion was not seconded.—Mr. V. STUR-ARR, on the part of the people of Ireland, asked for no favour—he only demanded for them their rights—he only demanded that they should be placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Owing to bad legislation the people of Ireland were steeped in wretchedness and poverty, and even the repeal of the union would not cure the social evils of the country, for these could only be remedied by impartial justice on the part of England. The Established Church was a standing grievance forced upon a people professing a different faith. The burden of the Protestant Church should be borne by those who professed its doctrines. This and an equitable adjustment of the ecclesiastical revenues and some other remedies would change Ireland from being a thorn in the side of Great Britain to its greatest friend and supporter.—Captain ROUS said that the late Government, though tied up by the bigotry of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and the bigotry of the English Protestant Church, had nevertheless managed to pacify the agitator who had pacified Ireland, and he thanked God given them some years of tranquillity. The present Government, whatever might be its own feelings, had not only to contend against the bigotry of England and Scotland, but it was also opposed by the people of Ireland, and was thus placed in its present position. In Catholic emancipation the people of Ireland obtained but an instalment of their rights, and they must feel assured that sooner or later the remainder must be paid. The position of the Protestant Church was positively monstrous, holding as it did a revenue of half a million for only 700,000 members; and many of its clergymen receiving £1500 a year for taking care of only 25 parishioners. What would be their feelings if they were to change places with the Catholics? The only proper way to govern Ireland was by consulting the feelings of the people.—Sir W. SOMERVELL said he was himself a Protestant, and could assure the house that there was an increasing number of Protestants in Ireland, strongly opposed to the present distribution of the Irish ecclesiastical revenues, feeling the injustice of applying their revenues exclusively to the support of the clergy of a small minority of the population.—Mr. SMITH, the attorney-general for Ireland, vindicated the Government appointed in Ireland, and said that while the late Government was in power he, being opposed to them, did not feel annoyed, or think he was unjustly dealt with, because, in common with other members of the bar, he had been overlooked by that Government.—Lord HOWICK was of opinion that the adoption of the present motion was the best way of intimating to the people of Ireland that something would be done to remedy their grievances. They should conquer the affections of the people of Ireland by redressing their real grievances, the chief of which were the relations of landlord and tenant, and the relative positions of the Catholic and Protestant churches, by which the pride of the Catholics was wounded, and their feelings insulted. Government should apply themselves to the subject during the recess, and re-assemble Parliament early in the winter to consider of the plan which might be formed as the result of their deliberations.—Mr. G. KNIGHT said he had no objection to give the Catholics all that he could get for them; the people of England and Scotland never would consent, call it bigotry or what else they pleased, to the subversion of the Established Church in Ireland. Such an attempt would not only cost any Minister his place, but would probably cost the Sovereign the crown. He hoped Sir Robert Peel would persevere in the course he had hitherto pursued, undeterred by anything which might fall from the agitators who were exercising such a baneful influence in that country.—Sir B. HALL said that the reason why the Government had not put down the agitation in Ireland was, because they feared the Orangemen on the one hand, and Mr. O'Connell on the other. He advocated strongly the necessity for adopting a conciliatory course, and said the opposition were justified in obstructing the Arms Bill, until they were made acquainted with the intentions of the Government.—Lord JOCELYN hoped the agitation would be put a stop to; but at all events something must be done to quiet the alarm which it had excited, and to preserve the peace. He had so good an opinion of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, that he could not bring himself to believe that they would become parties to any proposition for the spoliation of the Established Church. He quite concurred in the views of those who recommended the promotion of public works, &c., but, at the same time, the agitation which prevailed prevented the employment of capital, and while it continued those views could not be carried out. The objects of the agitators were revolutionary, and on this ground alone he was justified in opposing the motion.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was at once acceded to.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord BROUGHAM's Slave Trade Suppression Bill was committed for the purpose of having amendments made in it and printed. Report ordered to be brought up on Friday.—The Church Endowment Bill, with amendments obviating the objections made to it by Lords BROUGHAM, CAMPBELL, and COTTENHAM, was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the re-commitment of the Scotch Church Benefices Bill, and stated his intention to accede to Lord Brougham's suggestion, by transferring the last portion of the first clause to the second clause, by which means the difficulty with respect to the declaratory part of the bill would be removed.—Lord CAMPBELL, notwithstanding this concession, considered the bill as amended more preposterously absurd than before. It would now merely declare that there was a right of grumbling in every congregation in Scotland.—The Duke of WELLINGTON: There can be no doubt about that, I should think.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the omission of the following words from the second clause: "The presbytery or other judicatory of the church to whom such objections shall be referred shall, in cognosing and determining the same, be entitled to have regard to the whole circumstances and condition of the parish, to the spiritual welfare and education of the people, and to the character and number of the persons by whom the objections shall be preferred."—After remarks from Lord COTTENHAM and Lord BROUGHAM, and the Earl of HADDINGTON, their lordships divided on the amendment—Contents, 14; non-contents, 31; majority, 17.—Another amendment proposed by Lord CAMPBELL on clause 5, to the effect that, if the presbytery exceeded their jurisdiction in deciding on objections personal to the presentee, a remedy should be given to the presentee in the civil courts, was negatived without a division, and the remaining clauses, with the preamble, were agreed to. The report was ordered to be received on Thursday.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord G. SOMERSET brought up the report of the committee of selection, and the following members appointed as the select committee to try the merits of the petition presented against the return of Lord Duncannon, at the late election for the city of Durham, were sworn at the table:—Mr. W. B. WRIGHTSON, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, Mr. J. PARKER, Mr. HAMPDEN, Lord Viscount EBRINGTON, Mr. J. ROUND, and Lord ASHLEY, chairman. Committee to meet to-morrow (Wednesday).—The adjourned debate, on the motion of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, with regard to Irish grievances, was resumed by Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL, who supported the motion.—Mr. SMYTHE the Conservative representative of Canterbury said the cause of the difference between the two countries existed not so much in the "Popery" of Ireland as in the "No-Popery" of England—that bitter spirit which still lingered in the classic precincts of Exeter Hall. The Tory moralist, Dr. Johnson, had said that the iniquity attending the persecution of the Catholics of Ireland by the Protestants was enormous. There were conditions attached to the Catholic Emancipation Act which were so unfair that Sir R. Peel ought to have been generous enough to remove them on taking office in 1841. In company with Lord John Manners he had visited Mayo, and they were much impressed with the air of decent poverty and humility by which it was characterised. The Government should at once come forward with large measures of conciliation, instead of meeting the present crisis with an Arms Bill.—A number of honourable members on both sides of the house next spoke in succession, amongst whom were Mr. HAWES, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Mr. ROSS for the motion, and Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. BATESON, and Mr. M. MILNES against it.—Mr. ROE-BUCK, for the motion, contended that Ireland must be treated either as a conquered country by means of the garrison we had placed there, or else on the broad basis of liberal principles, seeking the happiness of the many. The latter course should be pursued, and the right hon. baronet was to blame, not for acting worse than his predecessors, but for not proving himself equal to the exigencies of the case.—Sir R. PEEL said he did not believe that the hon. gentleman who had opened the debate had any idea of entering into a solemn inquiry into the state of Ireland, but that his real object was, by carrying his motion, to declare that the house had no confidence in the present Ministry. With respect to those on his side of the house who had spoken disapprovingly of the Arms Bill, and by implication of the course pursued by Government, he echoed the hope of Mr. Roe-Buck, that they would give effect to their words by their votes, as the most honest, the most manly, and, to the Government, the most friendly course they could pursue. He denied that Ireland had been treated, in consequence of the union, with a more parsimonious spirit than would have been observed if she had had her own Parliament, and quoted some returns in order to prove the liberality which had been observed towards that country. It was quite impossible that Ireland could benefit by the repeal of the union in a pecuniary point of view, considering the establishments which she must then of necessity maintain. At present Ireland paid no assessed taxes, and in a recent crisis had escaped the property-tax, to which the rest of the kingdom was subjected. The expense of the Post-office was also borne on this side of the water, and he was surprised, under such circumstances, that it could be supposed that Ireland was not benefited, in a pecuniary point of view, by the union. Upon the subject of education the right honourable baronet defended the course pursued by the Government, and, in reference to the distribution of Government appointments, he could assure the house that he never asked what was a man's country or religion when considering his fitness for office, in proof of which he referred to the appointment of the commissioners of metropolitan police, both of whom were Irishmen. In the same way when he selected three sculptors to erect statues in Greenwich Hospital to three of our naval heroes, two out of the three were Irishmen, a fact he was not aware of until afterwards, when he saw an attack made upon him in a public journal for extending undue favour to the people of Ireland. These were distinctions which should not be entertained, and he hoped they would never be revived. With respect to the construction of railways, he had some doubt of the propriety of taxing one part of the country for the benefit of the other unless there was a certainty that the railway would become profitable, for otherwise it would only give a stimulus for the moment followed by a greater state of depression than that which it was intended to remedy. In reply to an observation of Lord Howick's, he said that the Roman Catholics now enjoyed equal civil rights as the other subjects of the Crown, and that the oaths were so altered that the offensive portions relating to transubstantiation were abolished. With respect to the franchise, he would remind the house that they had come into power as was said with a large majority, but that majority had not been applied to the passing of a Registration Bill, or to any other measure which could be said to be unjust to Ireland. He was called upon by the hon. member for Bath to give a pledge to abolish the Established Church of Ireland, and if he believed that public necessity required it he would not hesitate to recommend that the law respecting that Church should be modified; but he believed nothing of that sort, and he was quite prepared to refuse any such pledge, even if his refusal should lead to his loss of power. He did not therefore think it right to make this concession to the people of Ireland, and if public opinion, as it was expressed in that house, should be in favour of such a concession, he believed it would be more advantageously carried into effect by others than by those who now held power. The right hon. baronet then argued that the repeal of the union would be ruinous to both countries, and must lead, in less than twelve months, to a collision between them. With respect to the course he meant to pursue, he would say that he was prepared to govern Ireland fairly and with moderation, and to give every consideration to all those measures which might be suggested as favourable to its prosperity. He was not ashamed to act with care and moderation, and he claimed for the Government the right to decide upon the application of the existing law or upon the necessity of asking Parliament for measures of coercion. If the necessity should arise, he knew that past forbearance was the strongest claim to being entrusted with fuller powers when they thought proper to ask for it. It was their firm determination to oppose, by authority and by power, the repeal of the union, to the full extent of their ability, but it was sufficient to adopt the necessary measures of precaution until they found moderation unavailing. The right hon. baronet sat down amidst very general cheering.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he had heard the speech of Sir R. Peel with dissatisfaction, although he thought he was right in not allowing himself to be hurried into coercive measures by the advice of irresponsible parties. He insisted upon it that the people of Ireland had not the same rights as the people of England, and he thought Sir J. Graham and Sir R. Peel had quibbled with the question as far as it related to the franchise. The right hon. baronet had taken credit to himself for not using his majority in order to carry Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and he used the remarkable words that he had not made use of it to perpetrate injustice to Ireland, by which expressions he affirmed that the bill was an act of injustice, and implied that it had been only mooted for party purposes while the late Government was in office. He was of opinion that they ought not to abolish the Established Church of Ireland, but he would say that they ought to raise the Catholic bishops and clergy to a footing of equality, and that principle he should be prepared to follow out to all its consequences.—He knew that there would be difficulty in carrying such an arrangement into effect, for the Catholic clergy were opposed to connection with the state.—At the conclusion of the noble lord's speech, Mr. Sergeant MURPHY moved the adjournment of the debate; upon which the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place.—On our return we found a discussion going on as to the propriety of adjourning, which terminated in the gallery being again cleared, and on a division the numbers were—for the amendment, 83; against it 216—majority, 134.—Mr. BLEWITT again moved the adjournment of the debate.—The motion was agreed to without a division.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their lordships met at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of having the royal assent given by commission to sundry bills. The lords commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The commission having been read, the royal assent was given to the following bills:—The Canadian Corn Bill; the Pound Breach and Rescue Bill; the Chelsea Hospital Bill; the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill; the Maryport and Carlisle Railway Act Amendment Bill; the Neath Harbour Bill; the Aberdeen Harbour Bill; the Kingston-upon-Hull Waterworks Bill; Lord Grey's Estate Bill; the Ross Inclosure Bill; the Townshend Peasage Bill; and Todhunter's Divorce Bill. The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several petitions were presented in favour of the County Courts Bill.—Mr. MANGLES complained of the inconvenience of persons on receiving their dividends at the Bank, and their income being less than £150 per annum, in being obliged to attend many times to get it returned; and that several persons were now in arrear of such returns.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he was not aware that there were any arrears in the applications of persons who had complied with the proper forms.—Mr. ANGLONBY gave notice that he should, on a future day, call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the subject of Post-office money orders.—Mr. FERRAND complained of the new and "harsh" rules of the Queen's Bench prison.—Sir J. GRAHAM replied that, generally speaking, few rules for the regulation of the conduct of debtors in the Queen's Bench prison were less severe than those which prevailed in the county gaols throughout the country.—Lord WORSLEY moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee, *pro forma*, on the Coroners' Bill, in order to afford him an opportunity of striking out the schedule. He proposed that the bill should be re-committed on Wednesday next; and many members having opposed the bill as regarded boroughs, his lordship said, as they appeared to be very strong objections to the word "boroughs," he would exempt boroughs from the operation of the bill. He could not consent to the exemption of liberties, as he thought they stood upon a totally different footing, reaching often to a very considerable distance.—The house then took up the adjourned debate on the Redress of Grievances for Ireland, which was recommended by Mr. Sergeant MURPHY who supported the motion.—Lord BARNARD defended the Government against the motion, because they had announced their determined opposition to the repeal of the union, and the firm resolve to maintain inviolate the Established Church of Ireland.—Sir H. W. BARRON enumerated the usual grievances and their remedies that proceed from his side of the house.—Mr. G. HAMILTON opposed the motion.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE said that he was an advocate for a repeal of the union, and nothing he had heard in the course of that debate could in the slightest degree alter his opinion. He had seen nothing, either in or out of doors, which indicated justice to Ireland; and he feared he should have to send to his constituents nothing but tidings of despair.—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN said that the best thing that could be done for Ireland was to limit these sort of debates—to close the session as speedily as possible, and return to Ireland to exercise their duties as magistrates and landlords in repressing the agitation for the repeal of the union.—Sir WM. CLAY next addressed the house, but the noise was so great that he was utterly inaudible.—Mr. HUME said that the tithes and ecclesiastical revenues were public property, and were liable to be appropriated by Parliament to public purposes.—Mr. C. BULLER praised the view taken by Lord John Russell and Lord Howick of the measures proper to be pursued towards Ireland, as being bold and comprehensive. He also praised the speech of Mr. E. B. Roche, which he said convinced him that the repealers were to be dealt with by reason and not by coercion, and that there was a fund of good sense and argument at the bottom of the agitation. He was glad to find, from the speech of Sir R. Peel, that he had the wisdom to exhaust the powers of reason before he would resort to coercion. The present discussion was the most surprising and interesting he had ever heard in Parliament, and it was delightful to hear many gentlemen whose opinions were supposed to have been quite different announcing that they could not acquiesce in the present position of the Established Church of Ireland. It was certainly unfortunate that young members did not know how to make their votes exactly coalesce with their speeches, but these things would come gradually, and in the mean time he was grateful for the speeches. The maintenance of the Established Church in a position of superiority was an insult and wrong to the people of Ireland, which must be abated before they could hope to restore tranquillity to that country.—Lord J. MANNERS could not look upon this question as a vote of confidence or no confidence in the Government, and he should vote for the motion of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, not because he thought it the best course for the house

to go into committee, but because he thought it well that Government should itself enter upon the inquiry.—Mr. MUNIZ said it was said that Ireland should be treated in the same manner as England, and the only fault he found with the Government was, that they treated both too much alike, for they would inquire into the grievances of neither.—Mr. FERRAND said if the vote was on the Irish question alone he would vote with the Government, but if it was a vote of confidence he could not do so without betraying himself, his constituents, and his country. The Government had done nothing for the empire—they were impotent to do good, they were powerless to protect, and, in fact, the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) had deceived every party in the country. If some member of the Government would not rise up and state what they meant to do for the country he trusted the people would tell them at once that they had lost their confidence, and that they should give way to better men.—Mr. BLEWITT supported the motion.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the debate was most remarkable both for what was said and what was left unsaid, and the speeches of some hon. members on the Ministerial side he looked upon as a pretty fair indication that before long the opinions of the minority in that house would be the opinions of the majority. He thought civil war preferable to the dismemberment of the empire, but he looked upon "repeal" to be a mere conventional cry for the redress of grievances, and that if these grievances were redressed they would hear no more of the repeal of the union. He was of opinion that the Protestant Church of Ireland might be very considerably reduced, though he was not prepared to state the extent to which that reduction should be carried. There was no country in the world presenting such a spectacle as that which Ireland afforded—no country where the poor were compelled to pay for the support of the church of the rich. He hoped, if the Government was not prepared to hold out hope to the people of Ireland, that at all events they would not drive them to despair; and in this respect their silence might perhaps be deemed merciful.—Lord STANLEY said they were charged with want of energy in not dealing with the Established Church of Ireland, and removing it as a grievance. He would ask hon. gentlemen on the opposition side who thus spoke of the Established Church if any five amongst them could agree as to what should be the amount of change which should take place in the re-distribution of its revenues? And if not, was it fair to blame the Government for declining to act upon a proposition so vague, even if they agreed, which they did not, in its principle? The noble lord then contended that they could not possibly place the Catholic and Protestant religions on a system of equality without laying down the foundation of the overthrow of the latter and the supremacy of the former. He also entered into the causes of the misunderstandings between landlords and tenants, in the course of which he said that on his own estates he was opposed to nearly the whole of his tenantry, both in religion and politics, and yet he had received marks of attachment from them which would render him the most ungrateful man in the world if he said one word in disparagement of the poorer classes of the tenantry of Ireland. The noble lord concluded by saying that, if the Government had not the confidence of the house, the sooner that want of confidence was declared the better, for it was impossible they could satisfactorily go on if those who ordinarily supported them added to their difficulties by withholding their confidence, and thus increasing their embarrassments in such a serious crisis as the present. If, however, the fiat should be against the present Ministry, he, for one, would bow to it, and support the formation of any ministry which might be likely to carry with it the confidence of Parliament and the nation.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN then replied; and, on a division, his motion was defeated by a majority of 243 to 164.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Episcopal Functions Bill was read a third time. The Limitation of Actions Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. Lord ABERDEEN postponed the third reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill until Monday. The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented a petition from Ashford in favour of the County Courts Bill.—Mr. R. PALMER presented a petition from Newbury, Berks, in favour of Mr. R. Hill's scheme of Post-office reform. The hon. member also presented a petition from Hungerford in favour of the County Courts Bill.—Mr. WALLACE observed that the hour for commencing public business had passed.—Lord ELIOT (in the absence of Sir R. Peel) moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.—Mr. WALLACE said he was about to move that the House do adjourn. (Laughter.) The order of the day having been read, Mr. WALLACE declared his intention of opposing this bill in every stage, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.—The house divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 104; against the amendment, 27; majority against the amendment, 77.—The house then went into committee on the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR proposed to renew the appointment of the committee of last session, with respect to the law of marriage in Ireland.—Agreed to.—On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM the report of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, as amended, was brought up.—The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that the main object of it was to declare what was the present law upon the subject, and to show how stringent were the provisions of that law. The bill, as amended, was then reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.—The Marquis of Clanricarde then brought forward his motion respecting the dismissal of the Irish magistrates. A long debate on Irish affairs ensued, in which the Duke of Wellington spoke with great animation, and justified the Government in what they had done. At half-past two in the morning their lordships divided: for the motion, 29; against it, 91; majority, 62.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Lord ASHLEY reported that the Committee on the Durham Election had decided that the Right Hon. Arthur Rice Trevor was guilty of bribery by the payment, by his agents, of certain sums of money to a large number of voters; but that it does not appear that the said Lord Duncannon was himself cognisant of such acts of bribery. The writ was ordered to be suspended till the evidence should be in the hands of the members. The house afterwards went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.

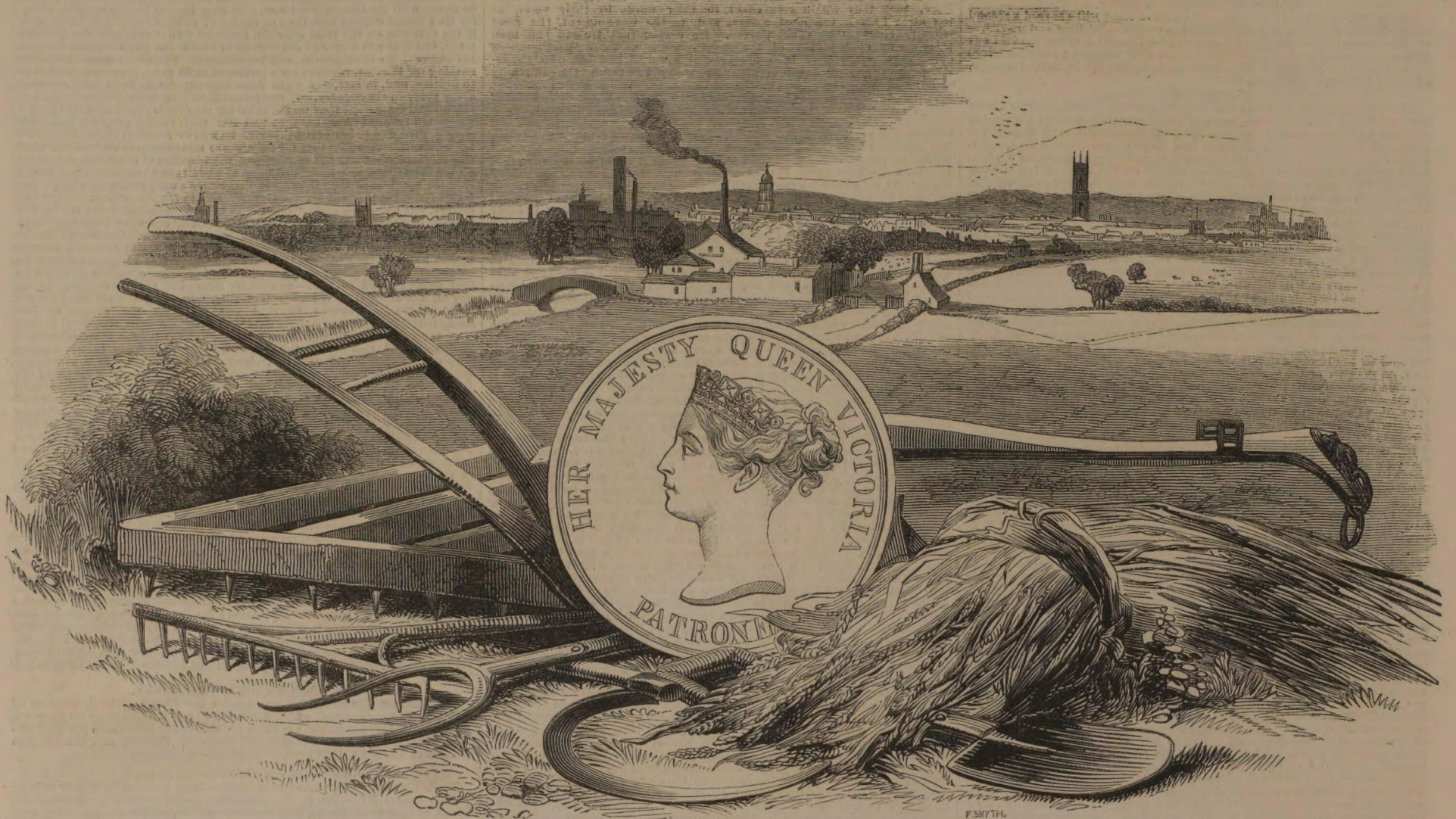
COUNTRY NEWS.

MANCHESTER.—ALARMING AND EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Monday morning last, about half past six o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the extensive premises of Mark Nightengale and Co., carriers between Manchester and Liverpool. The premises were five stories high, situate near Granby-row, and used as a kind of store for general merchandise, but the principal stock on this occasion was cotton wool, which had been removed from Liverpool to this town in order to avoid the heavy insurance which is now charged in the former town. The fire, when first discovered, was issuing from the windows of the third story with great fury. On each side of the warehouse were two extensive coal wharfs, with offices, stabling, &c., and behind it a large timber yard, well stacked with dry timber, and immediately adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Augustine. To the preservation of this property the efforts of the firemen were directed, and by extraordinary exertions they succeeded in preventing the flames from extending beyond the warehouse. In the building, however, the fire raged with great violence, and in about twenty minutes from the time the alarm was first given, the whole of the floors, with their contents, had fallen in; and in less than forty minutes, the whole of the walls, except a portion of the north-west, were level with the ground, falling with a tremendous crash, and burying beneath the ruins the offices and stables of Messrs. E. Berkitt and Sons, coal dealers. Fortunately no lives were lost. The entire loss, including the building, is estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000, which is fully covered by policies of insurance in several offices, the names of which are not yet made public.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new infirmary for the southern division of Hampshire took place on Monday last at Southampton, with much masonic pomp and form, the brethren of the various lodges of the province assembling to assist on the occasion. The worshipful master, Thomas Trew, Esq., took his station on the east side of the stone, preceded by the standard and sword bearer. The chairman then presented him with a silver trowel, and he laid the stone in due form.

SOUTH WALES.—The correspondent of a morning contemporary writing from Cardiff, gives the following alarming account of the state of affairs in that district:—"I find that the whole of Glamorganshire is equally with Carmarthenshire in a feverish and excited state, and that there is a general and growing feeling of disaffection and discontent. The people in the hill districts here, it should, however, be remembered, are of totally different habits and character from those of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke-shire. There they are a simple agricultural people, while here the great majority of the population are violent Chartist politicians. In the Merthyr district I learn from undoubted authority that secret political meetings are held weekly, and oftener, and that there are secret arms' distribution clubs, to which the men subscribe, and by which they are supplied with a musket, bayonet, cross-belts, &c., for £1 16s. This state of things has been going on for some considerable time, and I am informed by a public officer that he has little doubt that in the event of an outbreak one district alone could furnish 5000 stand of arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets, rifles, &c. I am also informed that the Government have been made acquainted with this secret distribution of arms, although they have not, as far as I can learn, taken any steps to prevent it."

HERTFORDSHIRE.—ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN IDIOT.—On Tuesday an attempt was made to murder a male child, about four years of age, in a secluded part of Hertfordshire, known by the name of Monk's green. On inquiry it was ascertained that the perpetrator of the deed was a young gentleman named Tiliard, the son of a clergyman and magistrate residing near Huntingdon. His mental health has for many years been such as to induce his friends to place him under the guardianship of a keeper selected from Dr. Sutherland's establishment; and he has, with his keeper, been staying at the residence of the Rev. H. F. Skrimshire, Rector of St. Andrew's, in Hertford. He had eluded the vigilance of the keeper, and armed with a table-knife repaired to a cottage in the neighbourhood, where he seized the child and was about to cut off its head, when he was fortunately arrested. He was delivered over to his friends.



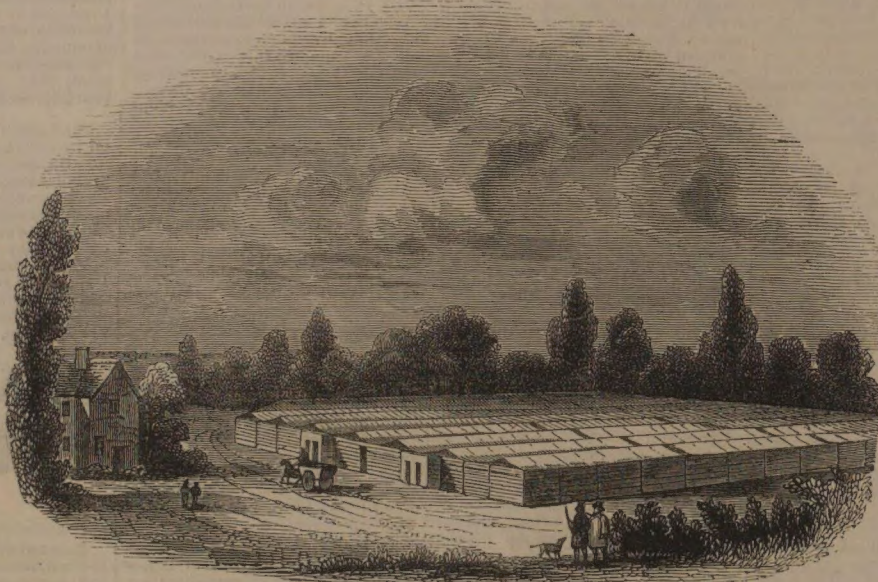
VIEW OF DERBY FROM CHADDEN HILL, DRAWN BY J. WEBSTER, ESQ.—THE PRIZE MEDAL.

already enumerated as having arrived in Derby, with those who have subsequently arrived, were present.

Upon proceeding to the trial fields the company, in passing through Mr. White's farmyard, saw several of the implements driven by steam power, in the course of trial.

At the appointed hour (twelve o'clock) precisely the judges gave the order for the first set of ploughs to start. They were all in readiness and started together, and were followed across the field by a numerous body of the spectators, who, being chiefly farmers and others connected with agriculture, were anxious to witness their performance. We have not room for the list of ploughs, and other implements. The trial was considered to be a decided failure, the ground not being of a nature to afford a fair test of the merits of the inventions.

Fronting the chief or grand entrance to the railway station, and about 200 yards distance from it, stands the grand pavilion in which the annual celebration of the society took place. The greater portion of the road leading from the station to the main highway was lined with refreshment booths, and presented a very gay appearance during the greater part of the week. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the pavilion are the cattle and implement yards, the approach to which is through a green lane, pleasantly overshadowed by oaks and elms. There was also a large number of refreshment booths on either side of the rural *entrée*



CATTLE SHEDS.

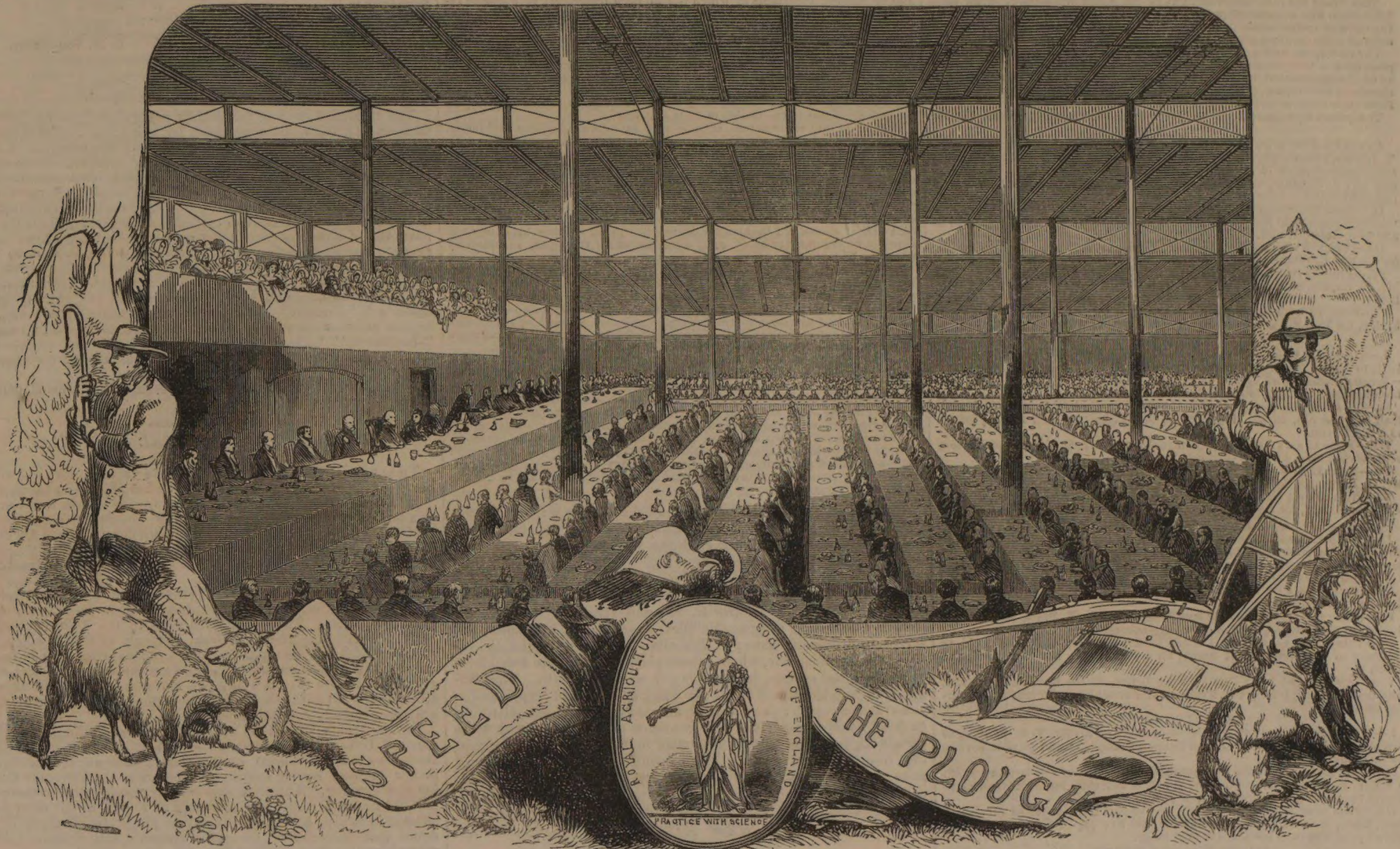
to the great feature of the celebration. The Royal Hotel, at which the mayor's dinner took place, has a commanding position, and is one of the finest buildings of the town. The hall and various parts of the interior were decorated with a profusion of flowers and fragrant shrubs; a splendid flag waved from its summit, and "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve," the bustle of agriculture never ceased in the Royal Hotel.

In the engraving beneath the view of Derby is shown the prize medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and beneath the view of the pavilion dinner is the grand seal of the society.

The pavilion is strongly constructed, though extremely light in appearance; it is in total length from front to rear 160 feet, and in breadth 150 feet, covering a surface of upwards of 30,000 superficial feet. The roof is framed in five compartments, each one supporting the other, ample light and ventilation being obtained in an upright space of 4 feet, which intervenes between the eaves of one roof and the top plate of the other. It is a difficult task, in words, accurately to describe the peculiar construction of the roof; it will be found to possess all scientific arrangement and strength of a combination of arches both longitudinally and transversely. The apparent lightness of the roof is very striking, but, on inquiry being made, it was ascertained to contain in weight nearly ten tons of wrought iron. There are some light diagonal ties, but combining great strength, which were intro-



PRIZE PLOUGHING MATCH ON MR. WHITE'S FARM, MICKLEOVER; THE QUAKER HILLS IN THE DISTANCE. DRAWN BY J. WEBSTER, ESQ.



BANQUET IN THE GREAT PAVILION, THURSDAY, JULY 13.

duced by the contractor, Mr. Manning, of Holborn, London," by order of the "Council of the Royal Agricultural Society," in the construction of the building last year at Bristol, which were suggested by Sir Robert Smirke in consequence of the exposed situation near the Downs, on the heights of Clifton, in which the pavilion was then placed. Both at Bristol and Derby, the roof and building has been severely tested by storms of great violence.

The prominent feature of the interior is, that the whole company, 2200, being seated at single tables, those on the level area marked A and I, and the remainder on the inclined planes, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, all facing the president's table. By this plan the president and his guests may recognise, with perfect ease, any faces among the numerous assemblage. Immediately, in the rear of the president's table, but raised about nine feet, and from thence are raised six rows of seats and a plane of considerable elevation, is the ladies' gallery, in which is ample accommodation for 300 ladies; attached to which is a staircase leading from a private room entirely for the use of the ladies, which is entered from the council-room (appropriated during the dinner to a refreshment room for the ladies), also answering the purpose of a reception room for them.

The dining-room of the pavilion is divided into nine compartments, which are lettered from A to I, and the tickets of admission are lettered to correspond with these. There are stewards appointed to each compartment as follows:—

A.
Duke of Richmond
William Miles, M.P.
E. S. Chandos Pole
Professor Sewell
T. H. S. E. Sotherton, M.P.
Charles Stokes
Colonel Challoner
B.
Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P.
C. Hillyard
Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.

C.
Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.
William Thomas Bramston, M.P.
Hon. George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
E. W. W. Pendarves, M.P.
Colonel Thomas Wood, M.P.

E.
Thomas Raymond Barker
Charles Robert Colville, M.P.
Francis Pym
Henry Stephen Thompson
George Wilbraham, M.P.

F.
Lord Portman
Stephen Grantham
George Webb Hall
John Kinder
Rev. W. L. Rham

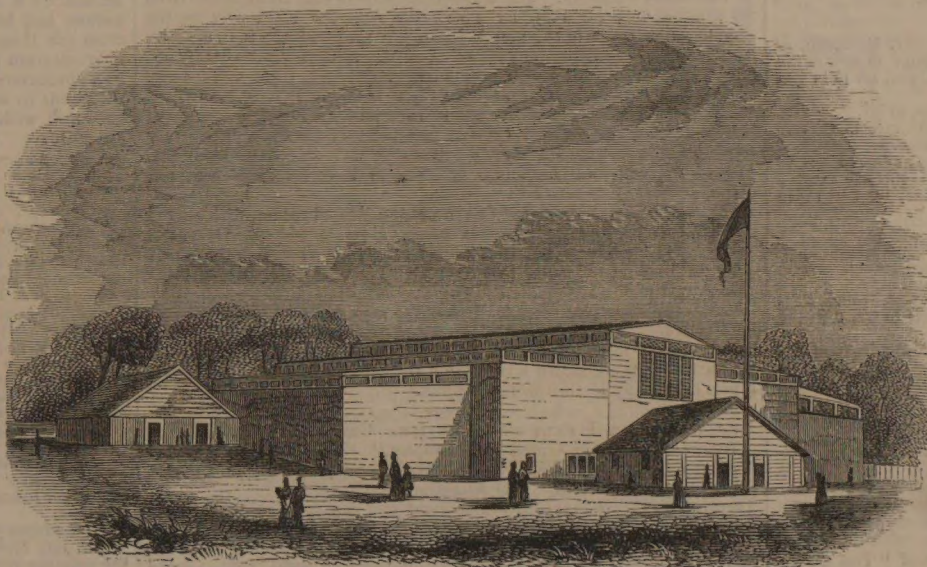
G.
Earl Talbot
Colonel Thomas Anstey
Edward Buller, M.P.
Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P.

H.
Lord Worsley, M.P.
David Barclay, M.P.
William Fisher Hobbs
George Kimberley
Henry Wilson

I.
Earl of Ducie
John Bennett, M.P.
Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.
Sir Robert Price, Bart.
W. R. Crompton Stansfield, M.P.
John Villiers Shelley

In the pavilion for purposes of ventilation there are 150 canvas framed windows, which in case of excessive heat can be opened to admit cool air for ventilating the large space, and which has been effectually tested. At the extreme corners are conveniences for the waiters attending on the company. There are four entrances to the pavilion besides those in front (two in number) to the president's table and to the ladies' gallery.

The banquet took place on Thursday at four o'clock, when upwards of 2000 persons sat down to it, and there was ample accommodation for all. A number of toasts were drunk, and the meeting was addressed by Lords Hardwicke, Spencer, Ducie, Morpeth, the Duke of Richmond, and several other noblemen and gentlemen.



EXTERIOR OF PAVILION.

D.
Earl of Chichester
William Goodenough Hayter, M.P.
Samuel Jonas
William Shaw



THE SHOW OF PRIZE CATTLE, &c.

DERBY, Thursday.

This being the most important day of the whole proceeding, at an early hour there was a most extraordinary influx of visitors from all parts. By the railway trains alone it is calculated that no less than 10,000 persons arrived in Derby from all parts of England.

The cattle, as well as the implement-yard, was open to the public, and presented a very animated scene; and the exhibition of the stock, as well as of the agricultural implements, was superior to any former show; and the whole well repaid the many thousands of individuals who visited the show their expense and trouble.

The prizes adjudged for Short Horns have been already given. For the HEREFORDS.

CLASS I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for his 3 y 8 m and 3 d Hereford bull, bred by himself.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, and Mr. J. Johnson, of Hampton Wafle, near Bromyard, for 2 y 7 m 13 d Hereford bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, for 1 y 7 m and 16 d Hereford bull.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 3 y 8 m Hereford cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, for 2 y 5 m 2 w Hereford in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 1 y 6 m 1 d Hereford yearling heifer.

DEVONS.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to the 1st of Jan., 1841, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 3 y and 3 m Devon bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. T. Umbers, of Wapenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, for 3 y 3 m Devon bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull, calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. T. Reynolds, of Thomerton, near Exeter, for 1 y 42 w 5 d Devon.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 6 y 2 m Devon cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 2 y 4 m Devon in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 1 y 4 m Devon yearling heifer.

ANY BREED OR CROSS CATTLE.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. Hestall, of Snibstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for 3 y 6 m pure long-horned bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. W. Daniel, of Burton-upon-Trent, for 3 y 5 m long-horned bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y, not awarded.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. E. Pratt, of Caldwell, Burton-upon-Trent, for 9 y 3 m pure long-horned cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to the Duke of Buckingham, of Stowe, for 2 y 11 m pure long-horned in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to the Rev. C. Thompson, near East Redford, for 1 y 4 m Ayrshire and short-horned cross-bred yearling heifer.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

I.—First Prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram, to Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, for 17 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above two years old, to Mr. T. Stone, of Harrow-on-Soar, for 40 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the pen of five shearing ewes, to Sir W. B. Cook, Bart., of Wheatley, near Doncaster, for five 15½ m Leicester ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the same for the same.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram, to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, for 16 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above 2 years old, to Mr. W. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, for 29 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, for 40 m South Down ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearing ewes, to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, for five 16 m South Down ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the Duke of Richmond, for five 16 m South Down ewes.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 15½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the executors of the late Mr. Wm. Faulkner, near Burford, Oxon, for 15 m improved Oxfordshire ram.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age above 2 years, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 5½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 5½ m Oxfordshire ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearing ewes, to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, near Burford, for five 16 m New Oxfordshire ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for five 15½ m Oxfordshire ewes.

PIGS.

I.—First prize 10 sovs for the best boar of a large breed, to Mr. M. Cartwright, near Burton-on-Trent, for 1 y 9 m boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. Pusey, M.P., near Faringdon, for 1 y 2 m Berkshire boar.

II.—First prize 10 sovs for the best small boar, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 10 m improved Essex boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. T. Atkin, near Atherstone, for 1 y boar.

III.—Prize 10 sovs for the best sow of a large breed, to the Duke of Devonshire, for 2 y 4 m Lancashire sow.

IV.—Prize 10 sovs for the best small sow, to Mr. T. B. Shilcock, near Melton Mowbray, for 2 y 10 m cross-bred sow.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best pen of three breeding sows, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 8 m improved Essex pigs. [We have not space for the twelve awards for extra stock, or the commendations.]

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES. By the author of "The Court and Times of Frederick the Great." Colburn.

The period which includes the last decade of the eighteenth and the four first of the nineteenth century will certainly be remembered by posterity as an age of revolutions. If the eighteenth was an age of opinion, that which followed was one of action, when the seeds of change which had been scattered at an earlier date germinated and bore fruit, in that mighty breaking-up of governments and societies which was witnessed at the epoch of the French revolution. That great convulsion was the signal for a series of explosions, of which the shock yet continues to be felt, and may perchance re-act on another generation. It was then that old systems, which had taken their rise when the Roman empire fell before its northern invaders, and lived through long ages of darkness, crumbled to pieces; the ruins of antiquity were swept away, and the ground was cleared for a re-construction of states, and the foundations of a new order of things were laid. It seemed as if the last and most fearful vial of Divine wrath were poured out upon the earth, as if thrones, dominations, principalities, and powers were to have an end. The storm subsided, and, notwithstanding the violent passions which had been called into action, and the blood which had been poured out in rivers over the fairest regions of the Continent by the contending armies of Europe, it was found that the earthquake of the moral world had not been unproductive of good as well as bad effects. In the physical order of nature the tempest purifies the air, and the earthquake relieves, by its outburst, the forces long pent up in the secret hiding-places of nature. In the moral world the political convulsion cleanses society from the impurities which during stagnation generate in the public mind; the might and opinions receive an impulse, of which the good effects are felt for years, and the mental energies of nations are quickened into new life and activity.

The aim of the present work is to furnish a summary of the annals of this epoch. There has, hitherto, been a great want of useful compilations of recent history, from which the student may derive a knowledge of the political arrangements of modern European communities, and the events which have produced them. If this work is continued in the spirit of the first volume, which is now before us, we think it bids fair to supply this deficiency. It is written with clearness and succinctness, presenting a condensed and satisfactory account of the history of the world during one of its most important periods. We quote the author's general view of his subject, which is, perhaps, somewhat too extensive in point of time for the title he has chosen:—

It opens with the spectacle of a nation rousing from the lethargy of ages, and reclaiming the rights of which it had been despoiled; of a people reputed the most polished and the most elegant in Europe inebriated all at once with a fierce, sanguinary, and inhuman spirit; trampling upon institutions which antiquity had hallowed, and education taught them to revere; of a revolution which, after sacrificing the reigning family in France, and covering the face of that fine country with blood and ruins, enabled a fortunate military adventurer not only to usurp the sovereignty there, but to establish his sway over nearly the whole of the Continent, by a sacrifice of human life which almost defies calculation; and ended in the return of the proscribed Bourbons to the throne of their ancestors.

It exhibits that same nation, though rent by internal factions and feuds, successfully vindicating its newly-acquired liberties against foreign invaders, whom its rulers, it is true, had most wantonly provoked; and the long train of triumphs won by it over all its Continental enemies, till the overweening ambition of the conqueror, who had yoked it to his car and dazzled it with the glare of false glory, produced his own downfall and its humiliation. It presents, in the cases of Russia and Spain, an animating picture of what national energies, excited by unjust aggression, are capable of accomplishing; and it shows us, in another hemisphere, vast regions breaking the shackles of the mother-state, and, after desperate struggles, successively achieving their independence.

The emancipation of Greece from Turkish thralldom, through the interference of the great Christian powers; the daring but less fortunate insurrection of the Poles; the transfer of the crown of France to a new branch of the house of Bourbon; the erection of a throne in Belgium; and the civil wars in the two divisions of the Spanish Peninsula, kindled by pretenders to their respective crowns, and stained with barbarian cruelty, form more recent features in this great moving drama.

And what shall we say of the commanding attitude assumed and maintained by our own country during this wonderful period? What shall we say of Britain, standing proud and pre-eminent among the nations, as the only one whose hearths and homes were not profaned by the foot of the invader; whose blood and treasure were poured forth like water in defence of the rights of outraged humanity; whose natural bulwarks, defying the league of navies of the world, swept them from the ocean; whose perseverance in the combat for life and death was finally crowned with a triumph glorious beyond all example; and whose extended possessions, power, influence, and commerce in every quarter of the globe have made her the object of universal envy!

One defect of this work may be remarked. The writer does not quote his authorities, a practice which detracts from the authenticity of history, and is becoming common with too many who have written history in the present day.

THE OLD OAK CHEST. Edited by PIERCE EGAN, the younger. Paris I., II., and III.

This is a collection of agreeable tales, *nouvellettes*, anecdotes, and scraps, in prose and verse; "The Old Oak Chest" being the *reperitoire*, or magazine, whence these pleasant trifles are doled forth upon the serial system, in chapters per week or month. The leading story is "Quintin Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp," and in constructive interest it will bear comparison with the historical tales of some romancists, whose names and titles herald forth certain higher-priced periodicals than that before us. The gleanings from standard authors in this work are likewise made with taste; and the illustrations are liberally sprinkled throughout its neat quarto pages.

NEW MUSIC.

1. THE HARMLESS DEWS. Ballad from the Opera of "Gul Reazee, or the Feast of Roses." Written by J. Augustine Wade, Esq.; the music composed by L. Lavenue. Mori, Lavenue, and Co., New Bond-street.

2. DEAR IONIA. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

Two most charming and expressive ballads, full of original grace and intensity of feeling. The first, in its original key (A flat), and sung as our Allen (not to go to the foreigners) would sing it, must be extremely effective. The second melody is also transposed from its original key (D flat), by which the obligato viola part to the second verse is made to extend below the range of the instrument; but this is an accidental consequence of the vicious habit of transposition, and entails no censure upon the composer. We understand that these two delightful *excerpts* are from a MS. opera which abounds in beauties of the highest range in dramatic writing, although, like many an exiled sister, it must seek the protection of a foreign shore before its merits can claim any attention at home. Would that we had the moral courage to have an opinion of our own!

Rec., "MORNING HAS NEVER DAWN'D," and Song, "MUST I WOO THEE," sung by Miss Clara Novello in the Opera of "Sappho." The words by Thomas James Serle, Esq.; the music by G. Pacini; adapted to the English Stage by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaine and Co.

A preparation from a recipe that every *maestro* of the general or mediocre school in Italian music can give to his muse, thus reversing the source of invention. There is no passage in this *riffacimento* which we have not heard a thousand times before, and oftener with much better application to the subject.

AH! WITH HIM I FELT FORSAKE ME. Cavatina, sung by Mrs. Alfred Shaw in the Opera of "Sappho." The words by Thomas James Serle; the music by G. Pacini; adapted to the English Stage by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaine and Co.

The words of this cavatina are beyond our comprehension, but the writer certainly had a difficult task to couple anything like meaning with the broken, syncopated style of the music, particularly in the three-four movement, which is grossly modelled upon "Son vergin vezzosa," and indebted to that charming composition for the only good passages it contains.

I'VE OFTTIME BEEN SAD. Ballad, written by J. F. Martin, Esq.; composed by Charles Frederic Blagrove. Blagrove. A pleasing, flowing melody, harmonized with care and taste, but not very much indebted to its words for any good effect it may produce.

No. 1. OH! CARE TENEBRE. Arietta for a Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 2. LA ZINGARELLA. Duetto di Camera for Soprano and Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 3. LA GITA IN GONDOLA. Duetto di Camera for Soprano and Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 1 is a very elegant and graceful composition, the study of which would be much more serviceable to many a young singer than the difficult dramatic pieces it is their ambition to essay. No. 2, which should more properly be called "Le Zingarelle," is a most delightful duettino in the gipsy style, and cannot fail to be a universal favourite. No. 3 is as pretty a serenade as was ever whispered in the once romantic City of the Waters. Altogether we recommend these productions of Signor Maraviglia for their grace, *naïve* expression, and facility.

YES, THOU ART CHANG'D. Canzonet, sung by Miss Marshall; composed by H. Brinley Richards. Chappell.

A very charming composition, replete with graceful and good writing.

MUSIC.

EXTRA NIGHT AT THE PHILHARMONIC, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

On Monday evening last this boon from royal favour was conferred upon the first orchestra in the world, for the first time. We do not recollect that the Philharmonic Society was ever before similarly honoured, and feel confident that the consequence of such patronage will be of the greatest utility to, and advancement of, our native artists. The programme (said to be the selection of Prince Albert) was as follows:—

Overture, "The Isles of Fingal" .. F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Chorus, "O! great is the depth" (St. Paul) .. F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Concerto, violin, M. Spohr .. Spohr.
Choral symphony (scherzo and second part), the solo voice parts by Miss Birch, Miss M. H. Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Herr Staudigl Beethoven.

ACT II.

Symphony in D Mozart.
Air, "Der Kriegerlust," Herr Staudigl (Jessa-sonda) Spohr.
Overture, "Der Freischütz" C. M. Von Weber.
Recit., "Sélénie Sponde," and Coro, "Placido il mar;" the solo part by Miss Birch (Idomeneo) Mozart.
Overture, "Macbeth" Spohr.

The unrivalled band of this society never distinguished itself more than on this, their last appearance for the season. Everybody was on the *qui vive*—royalty was present, and the prospect of future encouragement from such an illustrious and vivifying source seemed to stimulate every one to the highest degree of enthusiasm. Never was Weber's immortal overture to "Der Freischütz" more splendidly performed: Mendelssohn's also was beautifully executed. As to Spohr's concerto there was evidently more reverence for the composer than for the instrumentalist: we have been accustomed of late years to startling effects; and it is not easy to fall back upon tame-ness and quietude, however "pure and holy." As to the vocal portions of the concert some were most excellent. Herr Staudigl as usual was a consummate artist, particularly in the popular air from Spohr's "Jessonda." Miss Birch's most exquisite voice was heard to the greatest advantage in that *morceau* of Mozart's neglected "Idomeneo," "Placido il mar;" would that she might be induced to think that the possession of voice alone does not constitute a vocalist!

Her Majesty remained to the last moment, and seemed delighted throughout with the performance.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

THALBERG.—This distinguished artiste is in a very bad state of health at Vienna. The report is that he has ruptured a blood-vessel.

HANDEL.—The increasing enthusiasm with which the works of this mighty genius are received on the Continent, particularly in his "fatherland," is beyond our adequate description. At Vienna, Madame Viardot Garcia has been singing an air from the "Armida" of our "marvellous adopted," which produced a most extraordinary sensation.

LA SCALA, MILAN.—The following description of this splendid establishment affords a curious contrast to the arrangements of our English theatres. There is no fixed light in the *salle* (or audience part), all being imparted to it from *la scena*, or stage, which is extremely brilliant. To the subscribers the expense of admission is not more than seven or eight pence of our money, and to the chance visitor little more than a shilling! No wonder that our dramatic speculations fail almost universally. Actors, singers, dancers, &c., are here generally paid too much.

MR. WHITE'S CONCERT, with Illustrations of the Minstrelsy of Ancient Ireland, announced to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 10th instant, was necessarily postponed in consequence of her Majesty having commanded an extra Philharmonic Concert for that evening. Although this is a temporary inconvenience to Mr. White, who, under the patronage of several of the most distinguished nobility, had made extensive preparations, there is little doubt that the *éclat* of the entertainments will ultimately be increased by this unavoidable delay, and that national music, so ably advocated by Mr. White, will not be neglected for the preference of any other, however classical in its design, or fostered by unnatural and misapplied patronage.

On Wednesday night Mr. Henry Cockton, the author of "Stanley Thorn," and other popular works of fiction, delivered what was called "An Illustrated Lecture on the Social Influences of Vocal Music," at the City of London Institution, Aldersgate-street, to a large and most respectable audience. As a lecture, it was characterised by a most felicitous eloquence, and a happy admixture of pathos and humour, which alternately touched the hearts and excited the laughter of his hearers. After an introductory discourse, characterised by much originality and power, he introduced each one by appropriate remarks, not only upon the particular song, but upon the genus to which it belonged, some ten or twelve songs, which he executed with much sweetness and taste, and elicited enthusiastic applause.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Thursday, attended by Major-General Wemyss and C.-L. Houvrie. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gordon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Sir R. Peel, &c.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left town this afternoon, immediately after luncheon, for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses Ernest the Hereditary Prince and the Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are expected to arrive from the continent on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The Court will not, therefore, remain at Claremont beyond that period.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback yesterday, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Houvrie.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided yesterday at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT IN STATE TO THE OPERA.—Her Majesty has intimated her intention to visit the Italian Opera in state on Thursday next, the 20th inst.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Woolwich, July 12.—At ten minutes past eleven o'clock the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the dockyard. Their Majesties looked remarkably well, and were accompanied on board by Lord Rivers and Major-General Boscawen, and M. Van de Weyer. At about twenty minutes past eleven their Majesties bade farewell to the distinguished party who had waited upon them, and the Ariel immediately afterwards left the wharf, and proceeded down the river.

BRUSSELS, July 13.—The King and Queen landed at Ostend this morning. The Prince and Princess of Capua and suite set out yesterday afternoon for Spa.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Friday, at two o'clock. The summonses for holding the Council were issued by the direction of Sir J. Graham.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbutnot had an interview with Sir James Graham on Thursday at the Home-office. On Friday morning the gallant officer left town by an early train for Manchester.

DURHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The Committee decided on Friday afternoon that the election of the Right Hon. Lord Dunsannon to serve in Parliament for the city of Durham was void; that he had been guilty of bribery through his agents by the payment of a sum of money to a large number of electors, but that he (Lord Dunsannon) had not been cognisant of their acts.

LIVEAPOOL RACES, Thursday.—A Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, was won by Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, beating Champagne by a neck. The Queen's Plate was won in a canter by Alice Hawthorn, beating Jack, Sir Abstrusus, Arius, and Puncter.

The Trade Cup.—Mr. Mekiam's Aristotle (Lye), 1; Mr. Bell's Eboracum (Cartwright), 2; Lord Eglinton's Pompey (Copeland), 3.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, Mr. Herbert's b.c. Cornopaeon by Ellis out of Clare (3lb) (S. Rogers), 1; Col. Anson's b.c. Armitage, 2; Lord Stanley's b.c. Aquilo by Velocipede out of Armida, 3; Lord Eglinton's b.c. Aristides (3lb), 4.

The Derby Handicap of 10 sovs each, p.p., with 80 added, Mr. Jaques's Semiseria, 3 yrs (Copeland), 1; Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs 2; Col. Cra-ock's Pagan, 5 yrs, 3.

Friday.—The Grosvenor Stakes.—Egidia walked over.

The St. Leger.—Colonel Anson's Napier (F. Butler), 1; Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy, 2.

The Stand Cup.—Mr. Merry's Cable (Lye), 1; Mr. H. Hornby's Champagne, 2; Sir W. Stanley's Forester, 3.

The Stanley Stakes.—Sir R. Bulkeley's by Picardon—Jemima, 1; Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower, 2; Duke of Richmond's Fragrance, 3.

The Knowles Stakes.—Napier walked over.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CAMPERDOWN.—Sheerness, July 12.—At 2 45 p.m. this day, whilst a salute was being fired in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Shearwater, one of the portable magazines blew up and did much damage. The most melancholy part is the dreadful calamity which has befallen the visitors on board, and a portion of the ship's company. Three seamen, S. West, J. Duke, and A. Fenell, hurt, the two former very dangerously, the latter slightly. Lieut. Blackmore, of the Camperdown, is dangerously hurt, a splinter having fixed itself under his jawbone. There are two young ladies, who were visiting the ship, dangerously wounded and burnt; and several others slightly wounded and burnt. As soon as the alarm had subsided a signal was made for the fire-engines; in a short time the new floating engine was alongside the Camperdown, and the fire was soon extinguished. Half-past Seven, p.m.—Preparations are now being made to convey those who are in a fit

y, | those who staid and "buff it." Such fortunes shall betide Goodwood—
beware!

GRAND SAILING MATCH.

The great sailing match for £200, between Lord Alfred Paget's iron boat the *Mystery*, and Mr. Reid's yacht the *Enigma*, took place on Monday, and concluded, contrary to the opinion of the layers of the long odds, in favour of his lordship. It was agreed that the distance contested, in order fully to develop the sailing excellence of either, should be from Blackwall to Holly Haven and back. At 10 minutes past 12 they started, the *Enigma* being at the southernmost station. The wind was blowing freshly from the northward, and the *Mystery* showed that she was the fastest, and went off with the lead, which in the course of the reaching down she much increased. She arrived first at Holly Haven at two hours thirty minutes after the start, and four minutes ahead of her adversary. There was a good bit of turning all the way up from Gravesend, but in each succeeding board the *Mystery* showed her superiority at that work, and arrived at Blackwall nineteen minutes ahead of her opponent. The *Pearl*, the Marquis of Anglesey's, and other first-rate yachts, accompanied the race.



YACHT MATCH.

FAIRLOP FAIR.

According to ancient custom "gay Fairlop" was held on "the first Friday in July," on the borders of Hainault or Epping Forest, and drew together an immense number of persons. The block-makers, sail-makers, and mast-makers, as usual, proceeded to the forest at an early hour in their amphibious-looking "frigates," mounted on carriages, rigged out like ships, and decorated with colours. Each of these vehicles was drawn by six horses, gaily dressed out, and the wives of the men in their holiday gear followed in open landaus. The booths and shows were not so numerous as on former occasions, and the restriction of the fair to one day by the Essex magistrates has sadly diminished the profits of those who cater for the public. The Gipsies were uncommonly numerous; but the thimble and pea-riggers were dispersed by the police, and quitted the fair amidst the hootings of the people. In the afternoon, a man about to ascend the watermen's boat, fell under the wheels, and the horses starting at the same moment, he was run over, and his leg was broken; he was conveyed to the London Hospital. The boat in its way to town caught fire while the parties belonging to it were burning blue lights, and some difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the flames. The Lea Bridge and Ilford roads were crowded with horses and vehicles. A great many went down the railway to Ilford, and thence to the forest. The conduct of the assembled thousands was marked by the greatest good humour and decorum, and there was not a single police charge arising out of "the first Friday in July." Owing to the rain, which fell in torrents on Saturday, the booths and shows could not be removed, and they remained on the ground until Monday; but nothing was allowed to be sold after Friday, and the exhibitions were closed. The forest was as much crowded on Sunday as it was on Friday. It has been the custom, for nearly a century, for the people of London, and particularly the East-enders, to visit Fairlop on the first Sunday, as well as the first Friday, in July, and upon this occasion they were much disappointed at finding they could obtain no refreshments. The police, acting under the orders of the Essex magistrates, would not allow the sale of a slice of bread or a glass of beer on the forest; and the visitors were obliged to retrace their steps, and obtain victuals and drink at the roadside inns. The Maypole, at Chigwell-row, on

the borders of the forest, entertained more than 2000 guests during the day.

Fairlop Fair originated with one Daniel Day, a block and pump maker, of Wapping, who, for many years, regaled a large party with beans and bacon, beneath the shade of a stupendous oak, which measured, at 3 feet from the ground, about 36 feet in girth! Day's hospitable custom attracted such crowds of persons that a sort of fair was established; and Day annually distributed from the trunk of



FAIRLOP "FRIGATE."

the oak several sacks of beans, and a proportionate quantity of bacon, to the persons assembled. The oak was much burnt in 1805, by some persons making a fire within the trunk to cook their provisions; and in 1820 the famed "Fairlop Oak" was stretched on the turf by the wind: the trunk was purchased by a builder, and both the handsome pulpits of St. Pancras new church were made from it.

THE EMIGRANT TO HIS MISTRESS.

Where Zephyr sleeps
At noontide hours,
Cooling his wings
In dew of flow'rs!
There let us go,
And former times
We will live o'er
In happier climes! [breath,
Yes! there, with love's own balmy
That's caught at some young rose's
death,
I'll sing, sweet, to thee!
Oh! come—
There by the fountains
Of glens,
Deep in the mountains,
Happy thou'lt dwell with me!
Come where no wind
Chills the young green,
Where all is one
Soft, summer scene!
Here ev'ry smile
Comes but for grief;
There even tears
Are joy's relief!
Oh! fly to such land of delight,
And there, from the daybreak till
I'll sing, sweet, to thee! [night,
Oh! come—
If earth can show thee,
One joy
I can bestow thee,
Happy thou'lt dwell with me!
W.

PANORAMA OF COBLENTZ.

Mr. Burford has just completed a charming panoramic painting of Coblenz, the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, the Rhine, and the surrounding country, endeared to English tourists in the impassioned pilgrimage of the noble poet:

Lovely Rhine!
More mighty spots might rise, more glaring shine;
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft—the glories of old days. BYRON.

The panorama is sketched from the centre of the splendid river, whence the spectator commands a considerable extent of the river, here flowing with a majestic volume; whilst the boats of various kinds, rafts, &c., that cover its surface, considerably enliven the scene. On a kind of isthmus of land, formed by the confluence of the Rhine with the Moselle, stands the city, rising, as it were, from the bosom of the waters; its front stretching at right angles along the left bank of the former and the right bank of the latter, presenting a long line of white and coloured buildings, a magnificent palace, and some curiously-formed steeples and towers of churches; the whole backed by strong fortifications even to the water's edge, and backed by high and picturesque mountains. On the opposite bank of the river stands the huge and mighty Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, with its vast crown of fortifications, rising from the crest of its nearly perpendicular and formidably picturesque rock. At the base of the rock are the small town of Ehrenbreitstein, with the palace of the Electors of Treves, and the adjacent village and heights of Pfaffendorf, together with the curiously constructed bridge of boats crossing from Coblenz, and the ancient bridge of the Moselle, backed by vine-clad hills; whilst above and below the "glorious river," ever rolling onward, is seen winding into the distance through fertile and well-cultivated plains, fruitful orchards, luxuriant cornfields, and rich vineyards, studded by numerous towns and villages, embosomed in foliage, and overtopped by eminences shrouded by dark forests, and crowned by the chiefless castles and mouldering remains of feudal times, finely reposing against the more elevated forms of the distant mountains, or standing in bold relief against the horizon. So much picturesque and richly-embellished scenery under the eye at one view—such an endless combination of hill and valley, lofty brow, and bold ravine—now rising into magnificence, now sinking into soft loveliness, that completes the panorama—is truly beautiful and captivating.

The picture is admirably painted throughout: the characteristic tints—as those of the majestic river, and of the distant hills—are unexceptionable; and the surface of the waters teems with busy life, as in the vast timber-raft with its floating population, and the gaily-decked steam-boat freighted with tourists; all of which make up a scene of extraordinary interest and finely picturesque effect.



FAIRLOP FAIR IN EPPING FOREST.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
THE SHADOW DANCE FROM
"ONDINE."

"Of its own beauty is the mind diseased,
And fevers into false creation!"

says Byron; but we require some stronger, more satisfactory reason why, in sober health, we become occasionally indifferent to the beautiful realities of our own earth, and fly to the immortals for ecstasies that, after all, are but a poet's dream. Everybody is not a Numa, and therefore cannot indulge in the blissful phantasy that he holds intercourse with "moulds beyond the earth;" and yet we would if we could, such is our "longing after immortality."

"Egeria! sweet creation of some heart
Which found no mortal resting-place
so fair
As thine ideal breast!"

how often hast thou been conjured up to our imagination! But "hence! unreal mockeries, hence!" and leave us to our task, not of criticism on the present occasion, but that of recording one of the most beautiful productions that any stage ever boasted of. The ballet of "Ondine," everybody by this time knows, is founded on La Motte Fouqué's fanciful and interesting story of "Ondine," but does not adhere very faithfully to its original. Never mind: narration must give way to impersonation, particularly when we see such a "step-revealing goddess" as Cerito in the principal character. Her dancing the *pas de l'ombre* (which is illustrated above) is in the highest degree beautiful, and inclines us to agree more than ever with the old Greek assertion



SHADOW DANCE—CERITO AS "ONDINE."

that "Dancing is a silent poetry." Nothing can be more enchanting than Cerito's innocent surprise when she first sees her shadow, and thinks it (or makes you believe she thinks it) to be something tangible, and

"lovely in outline as herself."

The dioramic effect of the scene in which this *pas* occurs reflects the highest possible credit upon Grieve, the artist. No other stage-painter is so acquainted with the use of compound lights, commonly called mediums. It is a splendid specimen of skill in the art, and it is only to be regretted that such things are so evanescent, for we could see them a thousand times "with yet unwearied eyes." Although Cerito is *la déesse* of the scene, we must not be indifferent to the exquisite grace of Guy Stephan. She is one who could take the place of any more talked-of rival, and leave criticism nothing to do but applaud with rapture. In fact, the *dansuse* that in the waiting presence of Taglioni was honoured with an *encore* of one of her *pas* must be allowed to

"range herself on level with the best."

TAGLIONI.—This *Terpsicore rediviva*, as the Milanese have lately named her, has been presented with a medal of extreme beauty and artistical finish, by the ladies of that capital of which her charming rival Cerito is a native. This is generous, and as it ought to be.

DUMILATRE.—This *enchanteuse* is to appear this week in a new ballet at the Académie in Paris, entitled "Leila, ou les Peris." Is it too late, or too soon, to hope for another visit from her?

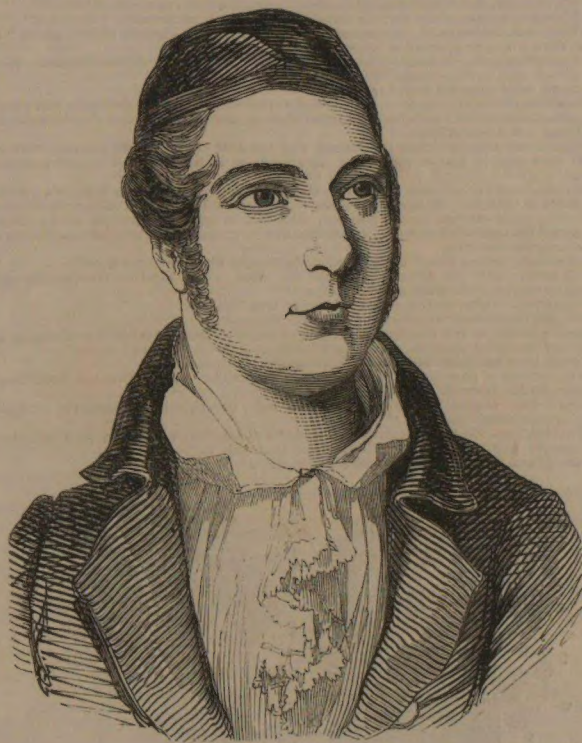
LOUIS SPOHR.

It is now three-and-twenty years since Louis Spohr appeared in a London orchestra, and it may not be uninteresting to state what different circumstances attended his first advent from those which wait upon his present visit. He came in the former position as a great instrumentalist—now, he appears in the light of a great and original composer, with none of his "beams shorn" as a violinist, but with the additional lustre of being acknowledged as one of those immortal minds who shed undying glory upon their art. Our compatriot Mori was in the possession of public favour at the time, and successfully managed to almost negative the claims of Spohr to his own advantage; but Mori, although master of his instrument, did not possess the master-mind of the musician which belonged to his foreign rival; for, granting that "he was quick to learn and wise to know," to him did not belong "le génie du musicien que soumet l'univers entier à son Art." Spohr retreated, evidently displeased with the contest, and betook himself to retirement and study as a poet-contrapuntist. The consequence of this resolution has been the production of some of the noblest emanations of a thoughtful genius.

Spohr is a truly great man; but, in some degree, we regret that he presented himself lately to us otherwise than as the grand composer, which he undoubtedly is. We do not deny that he is a first-rate instrumentalist also; but he is so transcendently superior to himself in the former capacity, that it was a pity he appeared as "sun and moon" on the one occasion. Spohr's volume of tone on the violin is prodigious: he makes use of the largest strings that can possibly be made to bear the necessary tension, but we are inclined to think that tenuity of sound is best capable of expression, and hence the violin is more soul-breathing than the contrabasso, the oboe than the ophecleide. The same opinion may be applied to voices: Persiani's thin soprano can convey more to the sensibility of her auditors than all that the most powerful *stentorism* could effect;—otherwise his concerto was truly beautiful and effective. A short notice of this great *artiste's* career may not be unacceptable to our musical readers.

Ludwig (or Louis) Spohr is the son of a physician, and was born

at Siesen, in Brunswick, in 1783, consequently is now in the 61st year of his age. His first preceptor was Mancourt, and his second the celebrated violinist Eck (not publicly known in this country), whom he accompanied to Russia. In 1805 he was appointed director



PORTRAIT OF SPOHR.

of the Ducal Concerts at Gotha, and while enjoying that situation distinguished himself in many provincial excursions as a first-rate violinist, and a composer of a new and varied style. Solos, concertos, duets, trios, quartets, quintets, &c., he wrote in abundance with novel and felicitous combinations of effect, particularly in his clarinet quartets and duets for violin and tenor, which were literally quartets, or compositions in four parts. He also became eminent as a vocal composer, by the production of his oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and an opera entitled "The Lovers' Duel." In 1814 he produced three works at Vienna: his first grand symphony; his faithfully-metaphysical "Faust;" and an oratorio entitled "Das befreite Deutschland." From this period forward to 1820 he made several neighbouring trips, exciting universal admiration wherever he went; ultimately, in that year, arriving in our metropolis, where he brought forth his second grand symphony. From London he retired to Cassel to fulfil the office of *Kapellmeister*, which he holds at present. Since his last visit to us he has produced several operas:—"Zemire und Azor" (in which there are some of the most immortal inspirations that ever blest a genius); "Jes-sonda," another exquisite work; "Der Berggeist," &c. His "Fall of Babylon," first produced in this country at the Norwich Festival, 1840, is a later and more sublime composition, perhaps, than anything else he has written.

Take him all in all he is a genius of the highest order; and we cannot but deplore that his reception in our hospitable land has been rendered equivocal by his supposed connection with "those who serve not to the name they bear." Quacks are the lowest order of the "profanum vulgus!" and Spohr's motto ought to be "Odi et arceo."

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.—COUNTY OF KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.

This great annual contest—from the near equality of the sides, the most attractive of the season—was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday. On the first day there were present upwards of 4000 spectators; among the distinguished visitors were the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Aboyne, the Earl of Winterton, the Earl of Munster, Viscount Grimston, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount Brooke, Lord F. Beauchamp, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord E. Hill, Lord Gardiner, Lord F. G. Halliburton, the Hon. F. Grimston, Hon. R. Grimston, Hon. C. Grimston, Hon. Edward Grimston, Hon. W. G. Ponsonby, Hon. Col. Lowther, Hon. Captain Lawley, Hon. C. B. Lyon, the Countess of Craven, the Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, and Lady Bayley; Sir J. Bayley, Sir H. Peyton, Major Udney, Captain Loftus; Messrs. H. Everett, C. Harenc, T. Craven, W. Ward, Barnett, &c.

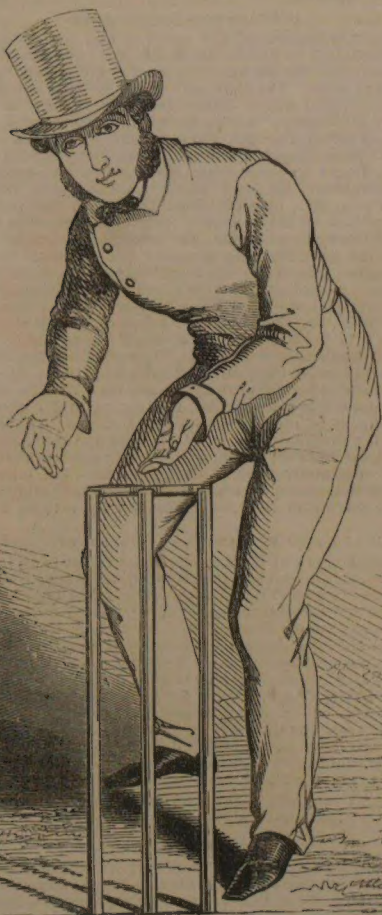
There were two or three alterations in the list of the England players, which weakened rather than strengthened the side; but even with this depreciation of power, the betting when play was called was only one point in favour of Kent. England opened the business of the day. The score of England, including byes and wide balls, amounted to 129. This number made the betting another point in favour of Kent; and certainly at one period of the innings of the latter it appeared as though Pilch, A. Mynn, and Wenman were going to run up that extent of score by themselves; but some fine bowling by Barker, and excellent catches by Dean, at length put a stop to their career. Pilch scored 37, Wenman 29, and Mynn 18. The hitting of these three players was splendid. The batting of Mr. Grimston, Mr. Kynaston, Box, and Bailey, on the part of England, was distinguished by much science and skill. When "time" was called Kent had made 98 with 8 wickets down, amongst which were those of Mr. Felix for 4, Mr. W. Mynn for 0, Mr. Whittaker for 1, Hillier for 0, and Martingale for 1. Mr. E. Bayley and Adams were in and batting with much spirit. Betting, at the conclusion of the day, was even.

Annexed is a portrait of a "crack" player from each of the sides. Both have been copied, by permission, from the portraits of celebrated cricketers, published by Mason, of Brighton, and allowed to be excellent likenesses.

On Tuesday morning the match was resumed. Mr. E. Bayley and Adams appeared at the wickets. At the close of the play on Monday evening, the eight of the Kent wickets that were down had fetched 98 runs, and that amount by the exertions of the two parties just named, and Dorington, the last wicket, was increased to 113, thus leaving their opponents 16 ahead. England then commenced their second innings, the betting, notwithstanding they were in advance on the score, being 3 to 2 against their bearing off the laurels, and by the time the tenth and eleventh players, Mr. Kynaston and Lillywhite, were alone left to fight the battle, the odds against them had increased to 5 and 6 to 1. Nine wickets had fallen for 30 runs,



PORTRAIT OF PILCH.



PORTRAIT OF BOX.

indeed so terrific was Mynn's bowling, that scarcely a run was obtained off it, and in no instance, except in the case of Good, did any player score more than 5. Good made 9, having, however, given a chance or two. Mr. Kynaston being "well in," joined by Lillywhite, the two went to work in earnest, and although the bowling both of Mynn and Hillier, as well as the fielding, was of the finest description, they each hit away, until, amidst oft-repeated rounds of applause from the assembled multitude, they had added 33 to the score, making on the whole innings the number of 63, and the total for the Kent to go in against of 79. Mr. Kynaston made 14, and Lilly, who of course carried out his bat in triumph, 19. After dinner Kent went in, and obtained the winning figure 80, having lost seven wickets; of these Mr. Felix got 15, Mr. W. Mynn 26, Adams 14, Pilch 3, Wenman 1, and Dorrington 7. Mr. A. Mynn was hitting away with much brilliancy, and had scored 8 when "game" was called. One of the most extraordinary catches ever seen, probably, was made in the course of the day by Dorrington, who played long stop. Good, who is a left-hand bat, hit a ball round to the leg; but the ball, not being caught full, instead of wending towards the "long leg," it steered in a line about 15 yards wide of the "long stop." Dorrington feeling an inward conviction that he could cover it, presently got under the ball, which was still going at a rapid rate away from him; and just as the ball had reached within two or three feet of the turf, Dorrington darted forward and made the catch, amidst a simultaneous burst of cheering from every one present.

[We have given portraits of two of the most celebrated cricketers of the day—Fuller Pilch (born March 17, 1803, at Horningtoft, Norfolk), one of the best of batters; and Thomas Box (born at Ardingly, Sussex, Feb. 7, 1809) the most celebrated wicket-keeper of his time.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XVI.



UPON Caroline, the suggestion of Lady Grange had a powerful effect; she thought of nothing, dreamed of nothing, but the jealousy of Sir Arthur, and was highly indignant at the idea of its being possible. What right had he to be jealous? How dared he to be jealous? What cause had she ever given him to be jealous? But was he jealous? That was the point. What proof had she of it? What reason had he even given her to suppose it? He had always appeared to be most confiding; he had never made the slightest inquiry as to where she had been, or whom she had seen; nor had a single word indicative of jealousy ever escaped him: still it was possible! she could not deny that, and hence resolved to bring the matter to the test.

In pursuance of this dangerous resolution—dangerous because of its manifest tendency to create the very feeling of which we do but suspect the existence—Caroline proceeded to give him every opportunity, consistent with honour, for the display of that jealousy which her amiable aunt had assured her was so apparent. But no: she could perceive nothing like jealousy! not a syllable did he utter which could be supposed to have been even remotely prompted by suspicion: he was still affectionate, still confiding; in fact at the expiration of a week she felt perfectly convinced that his confidence in her was unbounded. And so in reality it was. The idea had never occurred to him. He had never dreamed of the possibility of his Caroline being unfaithful. Whenever she had displayed more than ordinary pleasure in the society of a man, that man had been most frequently invited and classed with his most highly valued friends. Suspicion with him was entirely out of the question; he never even gave it a thought. Her happiness was ever the chief object he had in view, and he always felt delighted with whatever seemed to promote it.

"Well, my dear aunt," said Caroline, having in her judgment sufficiently tested the matter, "I am happy to say that you were perfectly mistaken."

"In what, dear?" inquired Lady Grange, who appeared to have forgotten all about it, although in reality she panted to hear how her amiable scheme had progressed; "In what was I mistaken?"

"You recollect stating the other evening that you fancied Sir Arthur was jealous?"

"Oh, I do remember something about it: let me see—what was it?—exactly—yes—ah! I said he appeared to be, certainly."

"Well, I have since then proved that he is not."

"So much the better, my dear. I am really rejoiced to hear it. But how have you proved this?"

"Why during the last week I have tried him in every possible way, and instead of exhibiting the slightest symptoms of jealousy, he has shown that his confidence is unabated."

"A week is but a short time to prove whether a man be really jealous or not. Men are extraordinary creatures, my dear, and more especially in matters of this kind. The chief aim of a jealous man is to be satisfied, and until he is satisfied, he is at all times anxious to conceal his feelings lest the disclosure of them should put the object of his jealousy on her guard. A jealous man is the greatest anomaly in nature: he wishes his wife to be pure and yet he pants to discover her impurity; he is anxious for her not to be condemned, and yet seeks to condemn her: his suspicions give him infinite pain, yet he labours to have those suspicions confirmed: he would repudiate every doubt, and yet zealously hunts after facts by which every doubt may be strengthened; in short, he endeavours by all the means at his command to find that which, when found, is to him a source of everlasting misery. His immediate object therefore is not to let his feelings appear until he is actually convinced, and if he cannot prove his wife to be false, they may be concealed for years, for the conviction of a suspected woman's purity is a long time reaching the mind of a jealous man."

"Oh, but he is not jealous."

"Well, all I can say, my dear, is, that I most sincerely hope that he is not. But I nevertheless fear that he is."

"I do not believe it: I cannot believe it! I'm determined however to find it out: I will know whether he is or not."

"Why you ask him, then?"

"Why no; I'll not ask him: that would not do; but I'll very soon discover it if he have any feeling of the kind; that I have resolutely made up my mind to—because you know, my dear aunt, this suspicion is insufferable."

"Well, you must not be impatient; you must allow yourself time, my dear, to make the discovery. It is not, you know, my love, to be accomplished in a day."

"Still, I do not believe it!"

"Well, my dear, I may be mistaken: let us hope that I am: I ought not, perhaps, to have mentioned it at all."

"Oh, but I am infinitely obliged to you; because, if it be so, I'd much rather know it than not. It is highly correct that I should know the truth. But until I do prove the fact beyond all doubt, I'll not believe it."

This was the state of mind, precisely to which Lady Grange had been anxious to bring her. She knew her disposition; she knew that she would, if possible, be satisfied, and conceiving that in order to be satisfied some apparent cause for jealousy might be given, she felt that this, beyond all dispute, was the proper time to act upon Sir Arthur, and therefore having by practice disguised her hand, wrote a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR ARTHUR CLEVELAND,

"Look to your wife!"

"And believe me to be,

"A FRIEND."

This she conceived would be amply sufficient, and that while its effect would be to create suspicion, Caroline's conduct would tend to confirm it: but being anxious for the hint to reach Sir Arthur during Caroline's absence from home, and knowing that she was almost invariably out between the hours of two and five, she delayed sending the note until the morning; when, in order that no clue might be obtained, she left her house unattended, and posted herself.

Contrary to her usual custom, however, Caroline, on that particular morning, remained at home. She had several early visitors, and at length Darnley called, and he and Sir Arthur conversed in the library about Charles and his prospects, until the note arrived. Little, indeed, did either of them suspect the nature of its contents. Sir Arthur took it from the servant and placed it before him, and when he had finished the explanation of the manner in which it intended to proceed, with the view of ascertaining if it were possible for the influence of the Government to have any effect, Darnley rose and said, "Well, I must now go up and pay my respects to Lady Cleveland."

"Ay, do so," returned Sir Arthur, "she's quite alone, I believe. But you'll dine with us to-day will you not?"

"I shall be most happy."

"That's right. And, Darnley, will you go with me in the morning to look at an opera box?"

"With great pleasure!"

"Caroline has been of late somewhat out of spirits: dull, you know, Darnley, and thoughtful—she is to-day; you'll notice it when you go up, and I have been thinking if she had a box, it might tend in some degree to shake off that sort of thing. We used last season to have a box for the night, but, as you can't always get the same, it isn't so pleasant."

"Oh, no! there is nothing like having one of your own."

"But, not a word, not a syllable until we have been!"

"Oh, certainly not," replied Darnley, who then at once proceeded to the emerald room, and found Caroline at the piano.

Pleased with the idea of at once surprising and raising the spirits of Caroline by securing the best box that could be obtained, Sir Arthur, for some time, dwelt upon the delight she would experience, and the endearing terms in which she would thank him. He at length, however, opened the note, and in an instant fell back in his chair. Again he read it. He could scarcely breathe; and while his heart beat with painful violence, his lips quivered, and he became pale as death.

"Look to your wife!" he exclaimed, in a whisper which startled him, "Look to your wife!—Go! what can this mean! My wife!—Caroline!—can she—oh! impossible! impossible!—And yet—Look to your wife!—I cannot think, I cannot—yet, how have her spirits been of late so much depressed? What can have been the cause? Remove!"

Again he sank back in his chair, and while absolutely gasping for breath tried to review her past conduct; but he was able to view only the horrible picture which the note had on the instant presented to his imagination, and in which he saw her whom he had loved so fondly—her whom he had adored, and to delight whom he would have strained his heart-strings—a wanton—causing him, a poor feeble injured old man, to sink beneath the weight of her dishonour.

Once more he read the note, as if to be sure that he was not dreaming, and once more he whispered, "Look to your wife!" Where was she, then—(that moment?) Why with one in whose society she had always felt pleasure!—the very villain, perhaps, by whom she had been tempted—perhaps! and they were alone—alone! In an instant, as if inspired by some fiend, he rushed wildly up stairs and dashed into the room.

He had scarcely, however, entered when he stood as if struck with paralysis, and would have fallen, but that Caroline instantly rose from the piano, and flew to his assistance.

"Great heavens!" she exclaimed, "what has happened?"

"Good God!" cried Darnley, rushing from the window at which he had been reading, "why, what is the matter?"

"What is it, my dear?" continued Caroline, leading him to the sofa with the utmost tenderness, "tell me, dear, what on earth is it?"

"I am not well," replied Sir Arthur, very faintly, "I am not well, Caroline."

"You alarm me: why do you thus tremble and look so pale? Mr. Darnley," she added, will you excuse us?"

Darnley bowed and left the room, but with feelings having reference to Sir Arthur's recovery, which reflected no credit upon him as a man.

"Now dear," said Caroline, sitting by his side and kissing him affectionately, "what has occurred?"

Sir Arthur having gazed at her earnestly for a moment, pressed her to his heart, and then burst into tears.

"My dear Arthur, what is the meaning of this? For heaven's sake tell me! Has Charles written again?—Have you received any further intelligence from France?"

"No, Caroline, no," returned Sir Arthur, who continued to sob like a child.

"Then, what can it be?"

"Nothing—nothing—nothing!" he replied, striking his forehead with violence, "Nothing."

"Oh, but my dear there must be something. Why are you thus? What has induced this excitement?"

"It will soon subside; I was seized with a fit—it will soon pass off."

"Let me send for Dr. Hawtree, dear?"

"No, no; he can do me no good. I shall soon be better now."

"But it may be something serious, my dear."

"No, I want but repose—but a moment's repose. Leave me, Caroline, leave me."

"Nay, let me be with you. Rest your head here. I will not disturb you by speaking a word."

She then drew his head upon her bosom, and having kissed him, tenderly pressed his throbbing temples and was silent.

And during this silence his reason returned. "Why," thought he, "am I thus struck down? Why do I suffer myself to be thus maddened by that which malice alone may have suggested? What cause have I to suspect her purity? what reason—what proof has been adduced? What is there to justify even a doubt? She has been ever most affectionate, most kind; her tenderness now gives her lie to this vile insinuation. It is just, then, to suspect on such evidence? Is it not unnatural? Is it not cruel? I will not be made the slave of malice! I will not suffer my happiness to be blasted by the foul breath of calumny! I will not be tortured for sport and made the laughingstock of the curious! I'll henceforth repudiate doubt and be guided by reason alone."

Having formed this just and highly laudable resolution, he became much more calm, and on raising his head, observed tranquilly, "Caroline, did you not think that I was mad?"

"No, dear, no; but I rejoice to see you better: you are better now—much better!"

"Bless you, my own sweet girl," he exclaimed, embracing her fervently, "Bless you."

"What was the cause of your excitement, my dear?" she inquired after a pause, "I never knew you to be attacked so before. What induced it?"

"I cannot explain. It came suddenly upon me, and almost deprived me of reason. But it's all over now, thank heaven. Where is Darnley?"

"In the next room, my dear, I expect."

The folding doors were opened; but Darnley was not there: the bell was rung; but when the servant was desired to ask Mr. Darnley to walk up, they were informed that he had left the house in the utmost haste.

"That's a strange thing!" said Sir Arthur, who felt that suspicion still lingered, "what could have induced him to run away? It appears so extraordinary. I cannot account for it!"

Scarcely, however, had these expressions of mystery been uttered, when Darnley's knock was heard at the door. He had—not indeed as a matter of benevolence, but purely for the look of the thing—started for Dr. Hawtree. Although he impressed upon the mind of that gentleman the imperative necessity for his immediate attendance, he cherished other feelings which may be conceived.

"How is Sir Arthur now?" he inquired of the servant who opened the door.

"Sir Arthur, sir?" Sir Arthur returned the fellow, whose faculties the question appeared to confuse, "Sir Arthur's quite well, sir!"

"Quite well!—what do you mean? Have you seen him?"

"He just this moment run to ask you to walk up, sir."

Darnley looked at the doctor, and the doctor looked at him, but without exchanging a word they proceeded up stairs, and found Sir Arthur apparently well and happy.

"Why, what has been the matter?" inquired Dr. Hawtree.

"Oh, nothing of importance. It's all over—quite gone off, quite. Have you been then, Darnley, for the doctor?"

"Oh, it quite alarmed me. I started off at once! I thought it was paralysis, or apoplexy, or something of that sort!"

"Darnley," said Sir Arthur, taking his hand, "I thank you; it was very kind indeed—very friendly, very. I appreciate it, Darnley; I appreciate it."

"Well," said Dr. Hawtree, "let's hear how you felt."

"Oh, it was but a momentary attack. I felt a sudden dizziness, you know—a sort of staggering sensation."

"I perceive. You must lose a little blood."

"Do you think that necessary now?"

"Quite, quite. Pulse very high."

"Oh, but I feel at present nothing at all of it!"

"Possibly not; but you may have a relapse, and these things are very serious!"

"Well, but I never was better in my life!" cried Sir Arthur, who didn't wish to lose any blood; "it was only excitement!"

"It was only excitement, and a relapse may only produce instant death! Come, I must have a little."

"Yes, do be advised, dear," said Caroline, "You'll feel so much better."

"I cannot feel better, my love, than I do!"

"But it may prevent very dreadful consequences!"

Well, there was no help for it! Certainly, it was not his wish to be bled, he had, indeed, a strong objection to it, but as he saw no chance of avoiding the infliction with any degree of propriety, he suffered himself to be led to his room, and there submitted to the lancet like a martyr.

Having made this sacrifice of blood—although he protested all the time very soundly against losing so much of it—he felt rather faint, and was directed to keep himself exceedingly quiet by Dr. Hawtree, who wrote a prescription, with which a servant was immediately despatched.

Sir Arthur was now apprehensive that the doctor would remain until the servant returned, and see him actually swallow the draught prescribed, to which, as common with all kinds of medicine, he had an unconquerable abhorrence. Greatly to his relief, however, the doctor in a short time departed, and when the medicine arrived, the patient took very quietly half a pint of sherry instead, and felt very considerably better.

He then returned to the drawing-room, and sat with Darnley, while Caroline was dressing for dinner; but the note he had received alone occupied his thoughts: he could not forget the warning it contained. He felt that Caroline was virtuous, that Darnley was his friend, that the note had proceeded from some malicious wretch, and that he was a fool to allow it to interfere with his happiness; still he could not cease to think of that warning; he could not cease to view it as an oracle: notwithstanding he believed the insinuation to be false, it had made an impression too deep to be removed.

And, hence, during dinner that day, he weighed every word which passed between Caroline and Darnley, scrutinized their every look, and watched their every action; and, although he perceived nothing that could justify suspicion, he did suspect in spite of himself.

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EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SIR THOMAS MORE AND ERASMUS.

Among his other eminent acquaintance, Sir Thomas More was particularly attached to Erasmus. They had long corresponded before they became personally acquainted. Erasmus came to England for the purpose of seeing his friend; and it was contrived that they should meet at the Lord Mayor's table before they were introduced to each other. At dinner they engaged in argument. Erasmus felt the keenness of his antagonist's wit, and when hard pressed, exclaimed, "You are More, or nobody." The reply was, "You are Erasmus, or the devil."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Dr. Dick, in one of his clever calculations, states, that "since the creation of the world 14,000,000,000 of beings have fallen in the wars which man has waged against his fellow-creature—man. If this amazing number of men were to hold each other by the hand, at arm's length, they would extend over 14,583,330 miles of ground, and would encircle the globe upon which

CHESS.

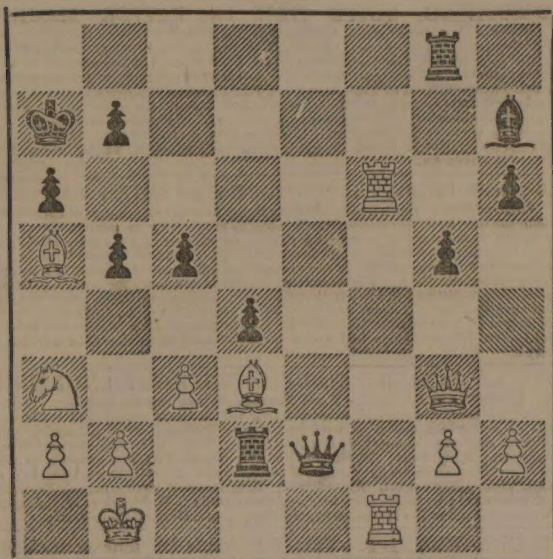
Solution to problem No. 30.

WHITE. BLACK.
R to K B 5th. R to Q 2nd
Q to K 6th ch. R covers
Q takes R ch. K moves
R mates

PROBLEM, No. 31.

(By G. D., Leeds.)

White to move, and mate in eight moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes were won in a canter by Mr. Jacques's Semiseria (Copeland), beating The Shadow, Martyr, Mead, Forester, Truchoy, and Vitellius; the two last fell at the distance.
The Sefton Stakes were won by Lord Eglinton's Egida (G. Noble), beating Fragrance and the Acanthus filly.
The Produce Stakes were won by Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock (Marlow), beating the Maid of Honour filly and Messalina by a head.
Sweepstakes of 500 sovs each.—Lord Stanley's Aquilo (Nat) beat Aristides by a length and a half.
The Mersey Stakes, for two-yr-olds, were won by Lord Westminster's Sister to Auckland (Templeman), beating the Cure (second), British Tar (third), and seven others, by a length.
The Bickerstaffe Stakes were won by Gaper (Rogers), beating the Jemima colt and the Mysinda colt by a length.
Cur Barring—7 to 2 agst Pompey, 5 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 8 to 1 agst Mus, 8 to 1 agst Eboracum, 10 to 1 agst Morphet, and 14 to 1 agst Rhodanthie.

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

£50 given by the Members for the Southern Division of the County, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 4 ft.

Lord Palmerston's Iliana, 6 yrs (J. Day, jun.) 0 1 1
Mr. W. Sadler's Conqueror, 4 yrs 4 2 dr
Mr. Braithwaite's Mobarek, 5 yrs 0 dr
Mr. Osbaldeston's c by M. Molock—Tinkle, 3 yrs 3 dr
The first was a dead heat between Iliana and Mobarek, the second was won easy, and the third walked over for.

WEDNESDAY.

The Borough Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Mr. Osbaldeston's Devil among the Tailors, 4 yrs 1
Mr. Lucas's The Traitor, 4 yrs 2
Mr. Wreford's f by Camel, out of Wadsworth, 3 yrs 3
The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, one mile and three quarters, gentlemen riders, were won by Mr. Legg's Stickler, aged, beating Mr. Humby's Buonsaparte, aged; Mr. Stevens's Whittington, 4 yrs, and Viginti, aged.
The Members' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. The second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £300.

Mr. Biggs's Eleus, 4 yrs (J. Day, jun.) 3 1 1
Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 4 yrs 1 3 2

CAICRAT.—A match was played on Tuesday between the Eton boys and the officers of the Life Guards and Foot Guards quartered in Windsor, in which the former were victorious.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The merchants of Trieste intend to send, at the end of August, commissioners, by way of Egypt and Suez, to Southern Asia, and especially to India, in order to ascertain the possibility of opening an active trade between those countries and the Austrian empire.
On Monday the state carriages and other equipages of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex were sold by auction, by Messrs. Tattersall. The lots, which excited little competition, were principally knocked down to dealers, and fetched very low prices.—At the July meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a request from the Bishop of Montreal for a grant in aid of the establishment of a college in his diocese was acceded to.—The anniversary festival of the Fishmongers and Poulterers' Society was held at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday last, when the chair was occupied by M. W. Attwood, Esq. Numerous donations and subscriptions in aid of the funds were handed in during the evening.—Three landed from the steamers on Sunday, at Chelsea, 6271; Putney, 4922; Kew, 2793; Richmond, 5421; Teddington, 2504, independent of those who landed at Wandsworth, Hammersmith, and Brentford. It was a splendid sight to witness the numerous boats returning to town with the tide in the afternoon.—The wine trade have completed their arrangements with Government for an Excise survey, to prevent loss, in case of any alteration hereafter in the duties.—The election of a Scottish representative peer, in the room of the late General Lord Forbes, is fixed to take place on the 19th inst., at Holyrood House. Lord Polwarth and Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras, are, it is understood, candidates.—We learn from Boulogne-sur-Mer that a few days ago a revenue cutter captured, off Cape Grinez, a boat, with three men on board, containing bales of cotton-thread, tulles, and stockings, amounting in value to 10,000f. Each bale had straps, so as to make it portable as a knapsack. The boat and its freight were brought into Boulogne and sold, on condition of the goods being re-exported.—We understand that it is in contemplation by the directors of the London and Brighton Railway to lower their fares. It is said that the fares are to be 5s., 8s., and 12s., the charges for the express train remaining as at present 14s.—A deputation from the Established Church of Scotland is about to visit the metropolis, in order to set their case in its proper light before the public.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners had a meeting on Tuesday; as had also the Commission of Health of Towns.—Lord Grey may now be considered perfectly recovered from his recent indisposition.—The number of petitions against the Factory Bill as at first presented to the House was 13,369, with 2,068,059 signatures; against the same bill, with the amended clauses, there were presented 12,045 petitions, having 1,959,476 signatures.—An official advertisement has been issued from the Treasury Department, inviting proposals for a new loan to the United States of seven millions of dollars, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, to be redeemed at the pleasure of the government at any time after ten years from the issue thereof.—The Emperor of Russia has just entered into his 43rd year, having been born on the 7th July, 1796.—Mr. Winston, secretary of the Garrick Club, and formerly connected with the theatres, died at his house in Covent-garden on Sunday.—We have learned from a quarter entitled to the highest credit, that the unfavourable intelligence in the Bombay papers, and also communicated by some correspondents, respecting the affairs of Scinde, is entirely without foundation.—An universal Norwegian missionary society has lately been organized at Christiansand, and its prospects

are stated to be very encouraging.—The number of Campbells who have signed the requisition to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to come forward for the representation of Argyllshire, is sixty-nine.—A special committee of the Middlesex magistrates have resolved upon presenting a petition to Parliament against the Coroners' Bill, now under discussion, and have drawn the attention of the metropolitan, county, and borough members to the subject.—The King of Hanover has expressed his intention, through Lord R. Grosvenor, of making the munificent donation of £300 towards the expenses of the new building of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has obtained leave of absence from the Horse Guards, and gone to visit his parents in Germany. His highness returns early next month.—Bihin, the giant who appeared some years back at Paris, in the melodrama of *Goliath*, has just terminated his career most unexpectedly. He was living retired near Spa, and, happening to go there during a fête, he was seen by an Englishman of great stature and strength, and was challenged by him to see which was the better man at boxing. The giant accepted the challenge; but on the morning of the contest he was found dead in his bed, from the rupture of an aneurism. He was only thirty-six years of age.—About £4600 has been subscribed towards building a church and school room at the Swindon station of the Great Western Railway. The church is to consist of entirely free sittings.—Dr. Orville Dewey, the distinguished American writer and preacher, is on a visit to this country, and has occupied the pulpits of several Unitarian chapels in and near the metropolis.—The munificent donation of 4000 francs, made by the King of the French to the widows and orphans of the brave fellows who perished in their attempt to assist the French vessel *La Madeline*, has been followed by an award of medals of honour on the part of his Majesty for the survivors.

The Rev. Joseph Jekyll, B.A., has been presented the rectory of Hawridge-cum-Withypool, Somersetshire.

ASSIZES IN WALES.—Baron Rolfe opened the Summer Assizes at Cardiff on Tuesday. In charging the grand jury, he adverted to the riots which have taken place in the three southern counties of the principality, and said that prompt and severe punishment was necessary to repress disorder. If the parties engaged in those disorders had real grievances to complain of, those grievances did not justify outrage, and the laws must be vindicated.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—In consequence of the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week having been very moderate we have to report a further improvement in the demand for that article, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which good clearances have been effected. In our foreign wheat a fair retail business has been done, at a rise of quite 1s per quarter; while for grain under lock, there is more inquiry. Barley and malt sound oats have commanded 6d. more money; and the value of other grain has been supported. Flour has risen 3s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3540; Barley, 60; Oats, 1170; and Malt, 5310 qrs.; Flour, 5550 sacks. Irish: Barley, —; and Oats, 4110 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 10,040; Barley, 2020; and Oats, 1810 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 50s; ditto white, 46s to 52s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 37s to 39s; malt, 32s to 34s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 36s to 38s; brown ditto, 30s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 38s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potatoes ditto, 13s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 47 to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; peas, 20s to 26s; beans, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—As is almost invariably the case at this season, the demand for seeds is very inactive, at barely late rates, with moderate supplies offering.

The following are the present rates:—Linen, English, sewing, 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 45s per quarter; canister, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £37 per last, 10s to 10s 6d; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 6s per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 10d; barley, 28s 8d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 29s 9d; peas, 31s 7d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 30s 6d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—This market is decidedly firmer than last week, but we have no alteration to notice in the quotations of the article. The imports, this week, are 5000 chests from Macao.

Sugar.—Notwithstanding some very large imports of sugar have taken place, the demand for most descriptions is active, and prices may be considered 6d per cwt. higher than on this day se'night.

Coffee.—This market is in a much more healthy state than we have had occasion to notice for some time past, and the quotations are fully supported.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been in progress the whole of the week. The auctions have gone off with spirit, at higher prices.

Rice.—We have a steady sale for rice at fully late rates.

Coals.—Adair's, 13s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 15s; Holywell Main, 16s; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Townley, 14s 6d; Wyllan, 16s 6d; Hetton, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s; Stewart's, 20s 3d per ton.

Wool.—Nearly 5000 bales of wool have been imported into London since our last, chiefly for our colonies. By private contract little is doing.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations not being very favourable, the demand here is fair, at full quotations.

Potatoes.—About 600 baskets of foreign potatoes have reached us this week. In old quality very little is doing, but new ones readily command from 3s to 6s per cwt.

Smithfield.—There has been a very slow inquiry for stock here this week, and prices are again easier. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs.

Neugate and Leadhall.—These markets have ruled dull, but we have no material alteration to notice in the quotations. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

During the last two or three weeks a demand has arisen for wheat throughout all our great markets of consumption, and an improvement of from 4s. to 6s. per quarter has been the natural consequence. The farmers, however, during this season, to make up their farming expenses, have been compelled to deliver much larger quantities of wheat than usual, under more auspicious circumstances, they would have done, and consequently the quantity of British grown wheats now remaining in this country has seldom been so small heretofore as it is at the present time.

In Mining—the quarterly sales of indigo commenced in the beginning of this week, and they went off better than was generally expected. The sales were well attended by the trade, although a considerable degree of hesitation evidently existed amongst them, and prices were from 3d. to 6d. lower than those obtained at the previous sale. A considerable quantity, however, changed hands, and thus the field is partly cleared for further importations of this article. Of teas, also, the deliveries throughout this week have been rather more than the average ones of late, and prices generally have been well supported. In the sugar trade, likewise, a small improvement, both in value and in the quantity delivered into the hands of the grocers, has occurred during this week, and a similar observation may be made respecting coffee, both colonial and foreign. In fact the markets now for all articles of necessary consumption are becoming gradually more healthy, and furnishing satisfactory proofs that the industrial classes are gradually recovering from their late depressed condition.

In the cotton and woollen departments, prices generally have been fairly maintained since our last publication, and extensive orders, chiefly for exportation, still remain to be executed. At Birmingham and Sheffield, likewise, appearances, at all events, are becoming more favourable, the demand for hardware goods having lately materially increased by purchases made chiefly for the markets in the United States of America. This may, perhaps, be the stepping-stone to the removal of the great depression at present existing in the mining districts.

The transactions in the Money market, early in the week, were without any interest, and attracted in a very small degree the attention of the public. In the Consols scarcely any activity existed, the opening value of them, on Monday, having been 93½ to 94, and certainly ½ per cent. was the extent of the fluctuations in their value until the end of the week. Money is so abundant that the time account leaves no continuation whatever. Some large purchases of the Three and a Half per Cents, however, were effected in the middle of the week, which caused a small improvement in their previous value. For Exchequer Bills, also, a demand at present exists for the investment chiefly of Trust property, and the premiums on those bearing an interest of 1½ to 1¾; and East India Stock cannot be purchased to any extent under 26½. For Canadian Debentures, some purchasers are in the market at 110, the dividend deducted. In Railway shares the operations of the week have been as uninteresting as they have been on the English Stock Exchange. Those of the leading lines are fully as dear as they were in the preceding week, but in the doubt of full lines scarcely any business was done. On the Foreign Stock Exchange an equal want of animation prevails, for even in Spanish Three per Cent. Debentures, which were at 125, and in French Rents are very steady at 125—Exchange 25½. 60c. Austrian bonds are worth 114, and Russian 115. Belgian bonds are quoted still at 104½, but in Dutch Securities a slight decline has taken place. The same observation applies also to Mexican and to Colombian bonds. In those of Peru some business has within the week been done at rather higher prices. Those of the Brazils remain at our late quotations of them.

On the Royal Exchange the amount of bills drawn on foreign nations for sale is still larger than the demand requires, and a further importation of the precious metals, therefore, is rendered necessary for the payment of the balances of our foreign commerce.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange scarcely any alteration in the value of foreign securities was observable in the transactions on Friday from that which occurred at the commencement of the week. Confidence in the Spanish Regency appears, however, to be rather gaining ground than the contrary, and Spanish bonds are at least ½ per cent. dearer than we have noted them to have been on Monday last. The market for shares in joint bank companies of character is likewise improving, and prices are generally higher, particularly those of the Birmingham and London Lanes.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 150	India Stock, 262
3 per Cent Reduced, 94½	Ditto Bonds, 63
3 per Cent Consols, 94½	Ditto Old Annuities, 92
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101½	Ditto New Annuities, 92
New 3 per Cent, 100½	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 113d, 62
New 4 per Cent, 100½	Ditto, £500, 113d, 62
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto, £100, 113d, 62
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Opening, 113d, 62
Oct. 1859, 12 9-16	India Stock for Account, 113d, 62
Jan. 1860, 12½	Consols for Opening, 94

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian, 5 per cent,	Spanish Deferred,
Chilian, 6 per cent,	Dutch, 2½ per cent, 53½
Spanish, 5 per cent, 104	Ditto, 5 per cent, 100½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	London and Brighton (paid) 32½
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	Ditto Loan Notes (paid)
Eastern Counties (23 paid),	London and Birmingham (100 paid)
Ditto New (paid),	Ditto New Shares (paid),
Ditto Debentures (paid),	Manchester and Birmingham
Great Western (65 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid) 24½
Ditto New Shares (50 paid) 66½	Ditto Scrip (25 paid),
Ditto Fifth (paid), 104	York and North Midland (50 paid),
London and South Western (£41 6s.10 p) 65½	Ditto New Shares (20 paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. HOPKINS, Dover-road, Southwark, and Artillery-street, Bermondsey, carrier.—D. GREATBACH, jun., Newcastle-under-Lyme, cabinet maker and upholsterer.

BANKRUPTCY.—C. H. GRIFFITHS, Enfield, Middlesex, draper and clothier.—G. GANDELL and J. B. HIGGS, Charlottetown, Mansion-house, City, bill-brokers.—T. COLEMAN, St. Albans, licensed victualler.—S. Billingsley, jun., Harwich, Essex, merchant.—T. SLAGG, Manchester, merchant and commission agent.—J. WOOD, Manchester, baker and flour dealer.—B. DORRAL, Iron-bridge, Madeley, Shropshire, mercer.—W. EAST, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. HEGGIE, Dechmont, Linlithgow, wright.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. W. SUMNER, builder, Reading.

BANKRUPTCY.—J. PERCIVAL, jun., soap-maker, Whitechapel.—J. MILLS, jun., carpenter, Acton, Suffolk.—J. WATTS, licensed victualler, Holborn.—F. KENNEDY, stationer, New Bond-street.—W. J. ROOME, cutlery agent, Gracechurch-street.—H. A. HOBBS, carpenter, Isle of Thanet, Kent.—H. JONES, wine merchant, Canterbury.—J. A. STIRTON, grocer, Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending July 11, 1843, is 55s. 11½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At the Villetta, near Ensworth, Hampshire, the lady of Captain William Crosbie, of a son.
—At Ewath House, Hants, the wife of George K. Rickards, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.—In Park-street, the lady Robt. Grosvenor, of a daughter.
—At Cornborough House, North Devon, the lady of E. U. Vidal, Esq., of a son.—At Herton, Bucks, the lady of G. T. Bulkeley, Esq., of a daughter stillborn.—At Queen-street, Stirling, the lady of M. L. Melville, Esq., Judge of the Mixed Courts of Justice at Sierra Leone, of a daughter.—At Park Cottage, Leamington, the wife of the Rev. James Rawlings, Rector of St. Pinnock, of a son.—At Borrowstone House, Kincardine O'Neil, the lady of Captain C. K. Johnston, of a daughter.—At Watton House, Herts, the lady of Edward Spencer Trower, Esq., of a son.—At St. Neot's, the lady of William Sale, Esq., of a daughter.—At Eldon-road, Reading, the lady of Major Grafton, of a daughter.—At Enham House, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Frowde, of a son.—At Brunswick-place, Brunswick-square, Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Pullen, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At Chamby, near Montreal, Canada, Thomas Richard Mills, Esq., late Lieutenant of her Majesty's 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, to Emily, third and only surviving daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Hutt, Seigneur of Chamby.—John Wentworth Austen, Esq., Lieutenant in her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Philipot, Colonel of her Majesty's 8th Hussars.—At Carshalton Church, J. Parker, Esq., to Selina Maria, third daughter of John Heathcote, Esq., Staffordshire.—At St. Alphage's, Greenwich, Alexander Holmes, Esq., of Calcutta, to Jessica Maria, third surviving daughter of the late Richard Johnson, Esq., of Baker's Farm, Sible Hedingham, and of Queen's County, Ireland.—At Omvington, Dorset, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., of Bury St. Edmund's, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Wood, of Omvington.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. F. Sullivan, Rector of Kimpton, to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of Levi Ames, Esq., of the Hyde, Herts.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Benjamin, eldest son of Dr. Babington, of George-street, Hanover-square, to Helen, eldest daughter of Thomas H. Peile, Esq., of Fitzroy-square.—At Moray-place, Edinburgh, James D. Forbes, Esq., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to Alicia, daughter of George Wauchope, Esq.—At St. John's, Paddington, Duncan Campbell Patterson, Esq., Lochgarth House, Argyllshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Norris Russell, Esq., of Limerick.—At All Saints', Fulham, Captain Louis R.N., son of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., to Mary, third daughter of John Daniel, Esq., of Parson's-green.—At Blackhill, Mr. James M'Farlane, Glasgow, to Isabella, daughter of David Allan, Esq., of Blackhill.—At Linlithgow, H. P. Manley, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Jones, of Ty Coch, near Carmarthen.—At Dysart, N.B., Robert Pratt M'Brian, merchant, Glasgow, to Eliza Clephan, daughter of John Paton, Esq., Dysart.—At Gloucester Villa, Regent's Park, J. Mendes de Leon, Esq., to Fanny, fourth daughter of the late A. Phillips, Esq., of Aberavenny.—At Wintoncham, Dorset, the Rev. G. J. Collinson, vicar of Swanbourne, Bucks, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Captain W. H. Cleather, of the 1st Ceylon Regiment.—At Sutton Veney, Wilts, the Rev. Charles T. Scott, rector of Shadingsfield, Suffolk, to Arabella, second daughter of W. D. Thring, D.D., rector of Sutton Veney.—John Simon, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Rachel, fifth daughter of Simon Kensington Salaman, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square.

DEATHS.

At his house in Sloane-street, Thomas Churchill Thompson, Esq.—At Piershill, Edinburgh, in her 34th year, Elias, wife of Lieutenant Phillips, Carbiners.—In St. Alban's-place, London, in his 64th year, James MacDougle, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.—In York-place, Portman-square, Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Rowland Richardson, Esq., of Strettham.—At Forty Hall, Enfield, Louisa Joanna, eldest daughter of Christian Paul Meyer, Esq., aged 26.—Mr. Robert Baker, of the Old Bell Tavern, Fleet-street, aged 36.—At his seat in Ireland, last week, Charles Tottenham, Esq., nephew to the late Marquis of Ely, K.P.—In Dorset-street, Portman-square, Henry Nassau, Esq., formerly of Oporto, aged 45.—Jane Catherine, one of the daughters of the Rev. Richard Twopenny, rector of Casterton Parva, Rutland.—At St. Giles's, Oxford, Helen Sophia, only child of the Rev. William Palmer, M.A., of Worcester College, aged three years.—At Boppard, on the Rhine, after a few days' illness, Sophia de Palezieux dit Falcounet, wife of Monsieur Antoine J. Falcounet, of Yvevey, and eldest daughter of the late William Fairholme, Esq., of Chapel, Berwickshire.—At Mandarie, in Kutch, drowned while bathing, aged 19, Lieutenant Wellington Campbell, Esq., late of Mount Harrow, Middlesex.—At Redcar, Thomas Walker, Esq., late of Ravenhill Park, in the county of York, rector of Redcar, aged 67.—At Rose-hill, near Cardigan, the Rev. D. Jones, M.A., rector of Cilgerran, aged 67.—At Copperhouse, Cornwall, Mr. James Burt, aged 22. This is the nineteenth death which has occurred in the family within the last eighteen months.—At Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Marianne Affleck, wife of Andrew Scott, Esq., W.S.—At Guisachan, Strathgairn, William Fraser, Esq., of Culbockie, sometime Convener of the county of Inverness.—At Woodford, near Uttoxeter, Mary, the wife of James Orton, Esq.—At Cassenacree, N.B., Laura Louisa, infant daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. J. Lewis.—Eton, Frances, wife of Lieut. G. Newbolt, of the 31st Regiment.—At St. Athaw, in the same county, Glamorganshire, the Rev. John Robert Casbard, Rector of St. Athaw, in the same county, and only son of the Rev. John Robert Casbard, Rector of St. Athaw, in the same county, youngest son of W. Butler, Esq., of Igatstone, Essex, in the 28th year of his age.—At Dublin, Frederick Faulkner, Esq., who has filled the lucrative office of clerk of the Crown for the county of Tipperary for many years.—Thomas Kinder, Esq., of Sandridge, near St. Albans, aged 70.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

BY COMMAND.



HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Director of her Majesty's Theatre has the honour to inform the Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public, that by SPECIAL COMMAND of her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, a PERFORMANCE will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th of July, 1843.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

CHEMISTRY MADE EASY, for the use of the Agriculturists of Great Britain. By the Rev. J. TOPHAM, M.A. Price 1s. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Fourteen miles from London by Great Western Railway.—Terms 20 guineas per annum. French, Music, and Drawing, each one guinea per quarter. Many parents in London will be happy to bear testimony to the efficient instruction, and the kind superintendence, which their daughters receive at this Establishment.—Address M. M., Post Office, Uxbridge.

IMPROVED ELASTIC GAITERS FOR LADIES.—They require neither lacing nor buttoning, and are put on with the greatest facility. They are made with particular neatness, without the use of any of the old-fashioned materials, and are made in silk, cashmere, and woollen, in black and coloured; suitable for home, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. They are forwarded in a letter from F. OPE and PLANTÉ, manufacturers of every description of the best hosiery, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall.

NO FLY SPOTS ON GILT FRAMES, &c. &c.—UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS at once restore the lustre of gilt or lacquered articles, however faded or tarnished, rendering them equal to new. At the same time they entirely remove fly spots, and obviate the necessity of covering gilding or lacquer from the fly. The application is merely passing a saturated sponge over the gilt or lacquered surface. They are innoxious, inoffensive, and trifling as to expense. Gold Detergent, 2s. 6d. per bottle; Lacquer, 1s. 6d. ditto; Lamp, 1s. 4d. ditto.—Sold by Upton and Co., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 65, Basinghall-street, City.—N.B. Merchants and the trade supplied.

CAUTION.—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN appointed HENRY LABERN, PERFUMER and Purveyor of BOTANIC CREAM in Ordinary. The public are respectfully informed that the only genuine preparation bearing the title of LABERN'S BOTANIC CREAM is now enclosed with directions for its use attached to the public and bottles, and upon the engraving, containing the words, "Patronised by her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." LABERN'S Celebrated BOTANIC CREAM for strengthening and beautifying the Hair.—Sold by the Proprietor, H. LABERN, 49, Judd-street, Hanway, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 128, Oxford-street; Prout, 228, Strand; John-street, 63, Cornhill; Barry, 308, Sloane-street; Godfrey, 31, Edgware-road; Metzler, 98, Minories; Perry, 17, and Elington, 30, Elington-arcade; and all Perfumers and Chemists. In pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The last EXHIBITION of Plants, Flowers, and Microscopes for 1843 will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Two o'clock. Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names in the gate-book. Visitors may obtain tickets by order from Fellows and Members (until two o'clock on the 19th) from ten till four o'clock, at No. 28, Regent-street, and at the Gardens, price Six Shillings each; or, at the Gardens only, after two o'clock, Ten Shillings. Schedules of prizes, and all particulars, may be had at the Gardens, and at No. 28, Regent-street, as above.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, at Two o'clock, Mr. WILSON will, by desire, repeat his Entertainment of "A MORNING WIT BURNS."

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last but not least for the Season.—At the MUSIC-HALL, STORE-STREET, on MONDAY Evening, JULY 17th, at Eight o'clock.—Songs: "Gloomy Winter's now awa'"; "Jessie, the flower of Dumbland"; "Bonnie Prince Charlie"; "Flora MacDonald's Lament"; "The Lass of Gourie"; "Wha'll buy caller Herring"; "Muirland Willie"; "PART II. "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch"; "The Elvie wi' the crookit horn"; "Auld Gudeman, ye're a drunken carle"; "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled"; "The Land o' the Leal"; "Tak yer sauld clark about ye"; "Pianoforte, Mr. Land."

GRAND EXHIBITION at the ATHENEUM ROOMS, in DERBY (held for the benefit of the town and county MUSEUM).—The Exhibition comprises a large and very fine collection of Paintings, beautiful Sculpture, ancient Arms and Armour, group of figures in rich Chinese and other Oriental Dresses, Models of the Royal George and other celebrated Ships. The whole contents of the Museum, with large additions—Antiquarian Fossils (Saurian and others), Egyptian Mummy, and other objects of the most remote antiquity; a great variety of the most choice and valuable Curiosities, and miscellaneous Works of Art of the most elegant description.—This magnificent collection occupies the grand room called the Athenaeum Hall, the Museum, and seven other apartments, besides the staircase, and is one of the richest and most beautiful ever offered to public view.—Open from half-past nine in the morning to half-past nine in the evening.—Admission, 6d.; catalogue (52 pages), 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvases, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for exhibition, from Ten o'clock till dusk every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds, which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evenings, at Eight o'clock, in addition to the popular Lectures usually delivered. The exhibition of the Colossal Electrical Machine, the Diver, Diving Bell, New Dissolving Views, and the other varied and instructive objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original Crayon Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Holbein, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

POPULAR SCOTCH MUSIC.
THE PIANO (July), price 1s., or post-free, 1s. 4d., contains Mr. WILSON'S celebrated Scotch Songs, arranged with accompaniments for the Pianoforte, as sung by him in his popular entertainments; among others will be found, My Elvie with the crookit horn—My ain kind dearie—Muirland Willie—Logan Braes—The last time I cam' o'er the muir—Jennie's bawbee—My Nannie, oh! Also No. 11 of the MUSICAL CASSET, twenty-one admired Airs, arranged in the easiest keys for all instruments, by Mr. JAMES MEWEN, price 3d., or post-free, 5d. Published by DUNCAN, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

CURVATURES OF THE SPINE, &c.—Mr. AMESBURY'S PRIVATE ORTHOPEDIC ESTABLISHMENT for the PREVENTION, RELIEF, and CURE OF CURVATURES OF THE SPINE.—Particulars of the arrangements may be obtained by application to Mr. Amesbury, at his residence, 12, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London. For illustrations of the effects of the treatment adopted, see his PRACTICAL REMARKS ON DEFORMITIES OF THE SPINE, CHEST, and LIMBS; Stiffness and Weakness of the Joints, Muscular Contractions and Muscular Weaknesses, partial and general. 4to., 111s. 6d.—Published by Longman and Co., Paternoster-row, London.—By the same author, PRACTICAL REMARKS ON THE TRUNK and EXTREMITIES, with Plates and Cases 2 vols. 8vo., 41s. 6d.

PUBLIC MEETING.—BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—A Public Meeting of the friends of the BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on the morning of THURSDAY, JULY 20th. Prospects of this new literary association may be had of Messrs. SMITH, ELDON, and Co., 65, Cornhill; COLVAGNI and Co., 23, Cockspur-street; and at the Hanover-square Rooms; where platform tickets (for members only), and visitors' tickets for ladies and gentlemen, may be had, between the hours of twelve and four; but none will be issued after the morning of the 19th.—The chair will be taken by the Earl of Devon, at Two o'clock precisely.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Ten Miles from London by Railway.—Terms, 18, 20, or 22 guineas per annum. No extras. The quarter is dated at entrance. Prizes supply the place of severity; and a hundred respectable housekeepers in the city of London will cheerfully bear witness to the excellence of the diet and system of education. Mothers, have your children led, not driven; taught, not told to learn. For prospectuses, address C. M. F., Post-office, Croydon.—A young gentleman required as articled pupil, age 15 or 16.

TO SCHOOLS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.—DRAWING from MODELS.—Mr. GANDEP, Professor of Perspective Drawing, &c., gives lessons in the new and successful method of DRAWING from MODELS on the simultaneous plan as practised by the classes at Exeter Hall, &c.—Terms, which are very moderate, may be obtained of Mr. GANDEP, No. 4, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

THE Late DUKE OF SUSSEX.—HYAM HYAMS, Goldsmith, 22, Cornhill, begs to apprise noblemen, gentlemen, and others who may wish to possess a memento of his late Royal Highness that having purchased at the late sale several choice articles in plate and scarce bijouterie, he respectfully offers them for selection. Amongst others may be classed as the most recherché the Gold Coffee-pot, the elaborately chased and gilt Rosewater Dish, the silver Wine Cistern, the rare Peg Tankard, massive gold-mounted Meerschaum Pipe, constantly used by his late Royal Highness; several costly Snuff-boxes, presented by his Majesty George IV., the Queen of Wurtemberg, and others, together with rings, &c., too numerous to detail.

PROUT'S COURT PLASTER (the original India-rubber) continues to enjoy the patronage of the nobility and gentry to an unprecedented extent; it effectually resists the action of hot or cold water, and sticks firm and close for a week. In consequence of the very numerous imitations, be careful to ask for "PROUT'S," and observe the name and address in full—THOS. PROUT, 229, Strand, London.—N.B. It will be sent free post on receipt of six penny stamps.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. Jones, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 47 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

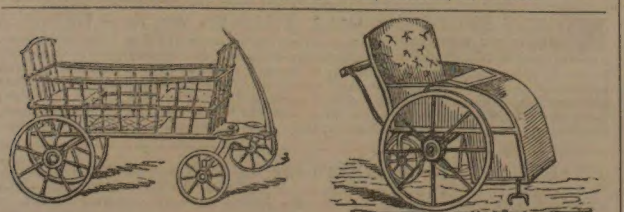
TO ROAD and ESTATE SURVEYORS, BUILDERS, and Others requiring earth to form embankments for roads and footpaths, top dress and level lawns, &c., &c., to fill up excavations.—Upwards of TWO THOUSAND LOADS of CLAY, comprising the two large mounds within the Cemetery at Kensal-green, to be GIVEN AWAY to any party carting the same.—Apply for leave at the office of the General Cemetery Company, 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. G. W. H. CAORS, Secretary.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1819. PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart., Rook Cliff, Lynton. VICE-PRESIDENT—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 9, Fitzroy-square.—With Twelve Directors. FACILITIES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. Or one-half only of the usual rate, with interest on the remainder, will be received for five or seven years, the other half to be paid at the convenience of the assured. The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

EDWARD DODD, MANUFACTURER to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge of his ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP, which Strings for power of tone and durability are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Blagrove, Toibecque, Willey, Loder, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufactory, 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped with a blue band, with E. Dodd's, Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings. Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

NOVEL ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.—MELMOTH'S GEORGIAN EXTRACT is decidedly one of the most useful preparations ever offered to the public: a little of it used twice a day entirely removes from perspiration the unpleasant odour which usually accompanies it. Its application is harmless, its efficacy astonishing; it has never failed in a single instance; those who once use it will never be without it. It is invaluable in sick rooms, crowded assemblies, and warm climates. Persons of delicacy and refinement will hail it as an indispensable addition to the toilet.—Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at J. Sanger's Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Gifford and Linder, 104, Strand; Mr. Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill.



CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health.—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be entrusted, with impunity, to the most careless hands. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' wheel-chairs of all sorts, and spinal carriages; also, self-moving chairs, for house and garden.—On sale or hire at LEXAM'S manufactory, 29, City-road.

Now ready, 1 vol., small 8vo., 7s. 6d., cloth, with a Map and 26 Illustrations.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and EASTERN PROVINCE of ALGEOA BAY, with Statistics of the Colony. By J. C. CHASE, Esq., a Settler of 1820, Secretary to the Society for exploring Central Africa; author of a Map of the Colony, &c. Edited by J. S. CHRISTOPHERS.

PHILM RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill.
HYDROPATHY.—This day is published, in 8vo. cloth, lettered, price 4s.,
A MEDICAL VISIT to GRAFENBERG, in April and May, 1843; for the purpose of investigating the Merits of the WATER CURE TREATMENT. By Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D., F.R.S., Honorary Member of Trinity College, Dublin; and of the Imperial College of Physicians, Vienna, &c. &c. JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, price 18s., and a prepared Cover, price 3s. Subscribers already supplied with the Paper may have them neatly bound in the prepared Cover; for which purpose the numbers may be sent free, through the Post in one parcel (which must be open at the ends, but which otherwise should be carefully covered in its full width). All the numbers hitherto published, or any of them, can be supplied, and may be sent by Post, by T. W. DAWSON and SON, London and Country Newspaper and Advertising Office, 74, Cannon-street, City, London. Established 1809.

TIERNEY'S DODD.—Just published, price 12s., Volume the Fifth of
THE CHURCH HISTORY OF ENGLAND; from the Year 1500 to 1688, chiefly with regard to Catholics. By CHARLES DODD. With Notes, and a Continuation to the beginning of the present Century, by the Rev. M. A. TIERNEY, F.R.S., &c.—This volume, which is original and principally supplementary to the reign of James I., embraces the history of the two arch-priests, Birkhead and Harrison, the negotiations which led to the appointment of the Bishop of Chalcodon, and the struggles and remonstrances by which the independence of Deauy College was finally established. London: C. DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street.

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THE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY.—Offices, 1, Craven-street, Strand, London.—Loans are advanced by this Company, on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., or of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent., to be repaid by weekly instalments. Forms of application, and particulars, may be obtained at the offices as above, which are open daily from eleven till three o'clock. If the securities are approved, the loan is granted without delay. Larger amounts are granted by the Company upon special agreement with the Directors.

LIGHT SUMMER COAT, WAISTCOAT, and TROUSERS of the best description, and in greater variety, than any other house in the trade in London, at ALBERT and Co.'s, tailors, &c., 52, King William-street, City.—Established upwards of 25 years.

ALE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 20, Philpot-lane, City.

BACON.—J. CRAFT, Philpot-lane, City, offers to the Public Bacon of excellent quality, which he receives weekly from a farmer in Wiltshire, who attends to the feeding and rearing of his pigs in such a way as to make the Bacon of a most delicious flavour, and which will be sure to suit the most delicate stomach.—Sold by the side or half side, 6d. per lb.—Sent to any part of town carriage free.

DELICACY OF COMPLEXION.—The Use of GOWLAND'S LOTION is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of cutaneous defect and discolouration, and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin; whilst it preserves the most susceptible complexion from the effects of heat, freckle, and sallowness, and sustains the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years. "ROSE SHAW, London," is on the Stamp.—Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers, &c.

KETT'S CASTOR OIL POMATUM is the best preparation for encouraging the growth of the hair, and entirely preventing the accumulation of scurf. Its stimulating and cleansing properties eminently adapt it for children. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s.; or, four in one, 3s. each, by G. COLE, 29, Fleet-street; SARGENT, 150, Oxford-street; GROUND, 49, Thredneedle-street; and of all Chemists and Perfumers, through Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, and Derbyshire Spar, consisting of Vases, Figures, Groups, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Inkstands, Paper-weights, &c.—Imported by J. T. TAYLOR (late Mawe), 149, Strand.—J. T. has an extensive assortment of Shells, Minerals, and Fossils, &c.; he also arranges for Students in Geology, Mineralogy, or Conchology, Elementary Collections, from Two to Fifty Guineas each, and gives private instruction in Mineralogy.

BONNETS.—Leghorns, Tuscan, Fancy Chips, Dunstable, and Millinery Bonnets and Caps, from Paris, in all the New Shapes, possessing the advantage of giving a youthful and graceful appearance—a peculiarity confined to this house. The Prices are reduced, allowing the Public the full benefit of the New Tariff. Leghorns, 20s.; Children's Leghorns, Hats, 6s. to 14s.; Tuscan, 8s. to 15s.; Dunstable, 1s. 6d. to 10s.; Paris Chips, for Bridal Bonnets, 14s. 6d.; Fancy Bonnets, 3s. to 13s.; Garden Hats, 1s. to 5s.; French Shapes, 3s. 8d., 4s. 2d., 6s. 2d., to 6s. 8d. per doz. The Trade supplied.—J. SIMMONS, 20, King William-street, London-bridge, corner of Cannon-street.

TABLE-GLASS and CHINA.—APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, respectfully solicits an inspection of his show-rooms for Chandeliers, Lamps, plain, cut, and engraved Table-glass of every description; new variegated Ceramic Flower-ornaments; China, and Earthenware; bulb cucumber Tubes, and other Glass for Horticultural purposes; Illuminators, for admitting light into vaults and cellars; Chemical and Philosophical Glass, &c. Printed lists may be application. Days for viewing the manufactory—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d. each. N.B.—On receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS BAZAAR, 58, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Wholesale and Retail for the sale of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONWORKERY, Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils. Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Ware, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Baths of all kinds, shower, hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c., and Garden Engines. All articles are of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandriff, and will render it delightfully soft and flexible. It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and see that those words are on the Wrapper; all others are gross imitations.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and 20 Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES, &c.—SANDER and CO. beg to announce that they have for inspection at their spacious Showrooms and Warehouses the largest Stock in London of New Patterns of the above Services in Porcelain, Ironstone, China, and the newly-discovered semi-transparent Pearl Ware, equal in appearance to China, at a fourth the cost; a few Services of last season's Patterns at a reduction of twenty per cent.; a splendid selection of richly-cut Glass, in trifle and dessert dishes, decanters, tumblers, wines, &c., of every description. Papier maché trays, inkstands, and fancy ornaments in bronze, ormolu, china, &c. &c., in great variety.—319 and 320, High Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.

A LUXURY FOR WARM or WET WEATHER.
BERDOE'S SUMMER VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK and LIGHT SUMMER COAT.—These novel and gentlemanly garments have already been adopted by a long list of the nobility, gentry, professional gentlemen, &c., and will prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly appearance in opposition to the vulgar and mean dress made to measure in the first style, but a large assortment always ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Warranted waterproof, without confining perspiration.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, eight doors from Bishopsgate-street.

GOODWOOD RACES.—THE TWO CUP DAYS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that the EARL OF MARCH Coach will leave the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, at half-past Five, and Hatchett's White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, at a quarter to Six, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant (the GOODWOOD CUP Day), for the course; and at the end of the day's racing will proceed to Chichester and Bognor.—The Earl of March will leave Bognor at Nine, and Chichester at Ten, on FRIDAY (the CHESTERFIELD CUP Day), for the Races; and, on the conclusion of the meeting, will return to London, arriving by half-past Eleven the same evening.

GOODWOOD RACES.—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, completely furnished—three sitting-rooms, and eight or ten bed-rooms—TO LET, entire or divided. Also, several PRIVATE APARTMENTS, for single gentlemen or families, may be obtained, by application to W. BALLAR, Dolphin Hotel, Chichester.—July 13, 1843. N.B. The DUKE OF RICHMOND Coach will leave the Bolt-in-Tan, Fleet-street, and Golden Cross, Charing-cross, on Thursday morning, the 27th (Cup-day), at half-past Five, to enable the gentry to arrive in time for that day's races, and return the same afternoon from Goodwood to London.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW in PAPIER MACHE.—Messrs. 4, Leadenhall-street, London, has just completed some extraordinary specimens of Papier Mache, Dressing-cases, Ink-stands, Writing-desks, Envelope-cases, and Work-boxes, in Papier Mache, richly inlaid with Pearl Landscapes, and ornamented in a most attractive manner. A few elegant Table, Cabinets, and Jewel-cases, of the same material, and a first-rate assortment of Papier Tea-trays, Pole-screens, Card-racks, Tea-caddies, Card-cases, Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, Cakes and Note-baskets, Vases, and every description of Tortoiseshell and Ivory work. A visit to Mechi's establishment will gratify, by exhibiting the most brilliant display of art in fancy manufactures. Catalogues gratis. The regular assortment of Plated Dessert Knives, Sheffield Plate, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c.

LEA and PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."—Prepared from the recipe of a nobleman in the county.—The above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour. Its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, enables it of a character unequalled in sauces, and of acknowledged good pronunciation it to be "the only good sauce;" and for enriching gravies, or as a rest for fish, curries, steaks, game, cold meat, &c., especially unrivalled. As a rapidly increasing inquiry is now made for it in all parts of the kingdom, the proprietors beg to state that druggists, grocers, and others may be supplied by their agents—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Mr. J. Harding, 59, King-street, Stepney; Messrs. Metcalfe and Co., 16, Southampton-row; and by the Wholesale Oil and Italian Warehousemen in London, upon the same terms as at their warehouse at Worcester.

MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by G. E. Parish, Agent for Exportation, 21½, Bread-street, City, and by Sladden and Stocking, 42, High-street, Marylebone; W. Gethen, Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square; W. Evans, Italian Warehouse, Greenwich; George Hawley, grocer, Pitfield-street, Hoxton; John Hawkins, grocer, High-street, Whitechapel; S. Game, Fish-street-hill; J. Pain, grocer, Bethnal-green-road; G. H. Hudson, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. Nicholas, 19, Bollingbroke-row, Walworth; and at the Manufactory, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled. TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market. The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 132 years, 3, Birch-lane.—The largest assortment of fine Second-hand Watches of any house in London, by the most eminent makers, many nearly equal to new, and at little above half their original cost, all of which W. and Son warrant. They consist of fine repeaters, duplex lever and horizontal escapements, all of superior manufacture. New Watches of the most elegant patterns upon the principle of their chronometers, to which the Government awarded the prizes three years in succession, with compensation balances to counteract the variations of temperature; also a large assortment of lever and elegant horizontal Watches for ladies and gentlemen, at considerably reduced prices. Old Watches taken in exchange. The most experienced workmen are employed on the premises in the repairing department. WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birch-lane, Cornhill.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—The Overland Mail of this month confirms the accounts previously received of the favourable state of affairs in China, and of large shipments of Tea to this country. The effect will be a continuance of the low prices of Tea which have for some short time past prevailed in the market; and as it has always been a rule with the proprietors of this establishment to meet the various changes which take place, when those changes, as in this instance, are likely to prove permanent, we have now to announce a reduction of 4d. per lb. in good and fine Congou and Souchong, 8d. per pound on fine and superior Hyson, and 8d. to 10d. per lb. on fine Gunpowder. These descriptions of Tea have never been known so cheap. The difference in common Teas is too trifling to require notice. In the accompanying list of prices the consumer will obtain the full benefit of the alteration:—

BLACK TEAS.		
Ordinary to Good Ordinary Congou	..	3s 1d to 3s 3d per lb.
Useful Congou	..	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Good Congou, full flavour	..	3s 8d
Strong Congou, blackish leaf	..	4s 8d
Fine Congou, Pekoe Souchong kind	..	4s 4d, equal to former 4s 4d
Finest Congou, wiry blackish leaf, full rich	..	4s 4d, equal to former 4s 4d
Pekoe Souchong flavour	..	4s 8d, equal to former 5s
Lapsang Souchong	..	5s 4d, equal to former 5s 3d
Fine rich burnt Orange Pekoe, Hyson flavour	..	4s 8d
Besides the above kinds of Black Tea, there is a large stock of Singapore Souchong in the market at 2s 4d to 2s 8d per lb.; but as the greater part is unfit for use, we give no quotations.		
GREEN TEAS.		
Common Twankay, or Hyson Skin	..	3s 6d to 3s 8d per lb.
Fine Twankay, bloom kind	..	3s 10d
Fine Ceylon	..	1s 4d
Fine Hyson kind	..	4s
Good Hyson	..	4s 4d
Fine Hyson	..	4s 8d, equal to former 5s
Fine Hyson, fresh and full flavour	..	5s, equal to former 5s 8d
Superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour	..	5s 4d, equal to former 6s
Superfine Hyson, bright close leaf	..	6s, equal to former 7s
Young Hyson	..	4s 4d to 4s 6d
Preferable ditto	..	4s 4d to 5s
Fine Oolong, small close wiry leaf	..	4s 4d to 5s
Imperial Gunpowder	..	4s 6d to 5s
Superfine Imperial, delicate Hyson flavour	..	5s 4d
Gunpowder, Canton kind	..	4s 6d to 4s 8d
Gunpowder, small even leaf	..	5s to 5s 3d
Good Gunpowder, Strong burnt flavour	..	5s 8d
Fine Gunpowder, even leaf	..	6s
Finest Gunpowder, small close twisted leaf	..	6s 6d, equal to former 7s
Curious Gunpowder, small bright pearly leaf	..	7s, equal to former 8s
COFFEE.		
Triage, or common Plantation Coffee	..	9d to 1s per lb.
Ceylon Coffee	..	1s 2d
Fine Ceylon	..	1s 4d
Fine Company's Java	..	1s 7d
Fine Jamaica Coffee, or picked Java	..	1s 8d
Choice old Mocha	..	1s 10d, equal to former 2s 2d.
COCOA.		
Best flaked Cocoa	..	7½d. per lb.
Finest soluble Cocos, in ½-lb packets	..	5d

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of Goods. To Parties residing in the country, if accompanying their Orders with a respectable reference, a remittance on receipt of them will be satisfactory.

NOTICE.—This establishment was opened for the sale of Teas in October 1836, and was the means of reducing the price about one-fourth, or 25 per cent. It has no connection whatever with any other house in London. The Proprietors think it necessary to mention this, as several minor houses are in the habit of copying their circulars, evidently with the intention of misleading the public. July 4, 1843. RIDGWAY and COMPANY, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Public attention is respectfully called to the following letter forwarded by Mr. J. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the present day:—

Boston, April 18, 1843.
Gentlemen,—My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, saddler and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning shown me a letter he has received from a near relative residing at Niagara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed me to extract the following paragraph therefrom, which I subjoin:—"Elizabeth has been very bad with the Liver complaint all winter, so that the doctors gave her up as incurable, when a druggist in this place received a stock of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; and on looking over the certificate of authenticity they are printed on, from Mr. John Noble, of Boston (England), which induced me to try them, and I am happy to say they have produced the happiest result. She now enjoys better health than she has done for ten years. They have also cured me of the Erysipelas and Sore Throat with which I have been very sick."

The above plain statement speaks for itself, and is more gratifying to me from the fact, that the parties were the more readily induced to make trial of the Medicine from seeing a testimony to its merits from.

J. Noble, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston, Lincolnshire.
P.S.—Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer any inquiries.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering dangerous substitutes, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward